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LINCOLN CITED BY HOOVER AS UNION'S IDEAL

President Addresses Nation in Gettysburg Speech on Memorial Day

LAUDS COURAGE OF GREAT EMANCIPATOR

Chief Executive Says Today's Problems Different but Inspiration the Same

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — Standing on the same lone knoll from which Abraham Lincoln delivered his historic appeal for unity and peace within the Nation so that the fundamentals of American democracy might not be destroyed, President Hoover, addressing the country on Memorial Day, re-echoed the Emancipator's message.

Nearly 70 years have transpired since Lincoln spoke, the President said, but this essential problem for the perpetuation of democracy remains the same. A new day of machines and mechanical wonders exists, but this vital need of democracy, he declared, is as great in 1930 as when Lincoln spoke.

As in Lincoln's time, when, despite battle and war, he counseled peace and moderation and faith, so in this day the President asserted, "We would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task."

How much nobler, how much more fruitful, how much richer would American life be today, the President asked, if its way and the guidance of its leaders "had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln."

Ideals Must Be Constant

"In the weaving of our destiny," the President said, "the pattern may change, yet the woof and warp of our weaving must be those inspired ideals of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government and of peace to which this Nation was dedicated.

"Whatever the terms may be in which we enunciate these great ideals, whatever the new conditions to which we apply them, they must be held eternally valid. The common striving for these ideals, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment—these are the things that have made us a great nation, that have created a solidarity in a great people, unparalleled in all human history."

President Hoover is the sixth President to deliver a Memorial Day ad-

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Bill to Extend Age in British Schools Advanced in House

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Government bill to require all children in Great Britain to remain at school until they reach the age of 15, one year longer than has hitherto been obligatory, passed its second reading in the House of Commons by 280 to 223 votes and is now expected to become law.

A resolution to provide the necessary finances was accepted May 30 by 225 to 109 votes. The measure takes effect in April, 1931, and is intended to afford to 400,000 boys and girls at their most fertile educational stage the advantages of instruction they would not otherwise enjoy.

Conservatives opposed the bill in its second reading debate as premature on the grounds that the necessary additional school accommodation and teachers are not yet available. They also claimed that one provision which compensates less well-to-do parents for the loss of their children's earnings during the extra year at school is objectionable as calculated to destroy family responsibility.

Ernest Bevan, on behalf of the nonconformists, and John Schurr, for the Roman Catholics, also indicated that denominational schools are still far from satisfied with the measure.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Minister of Education, replying for the Government, said that 262 educational areas out of 317 have already formulated programs for the requisite expansion. The scheme, he also said, would reduce unemployment by freeing posts for between 100,000 and 150,000 older folk. He expected by 1933 to recruit 8000 teachers additional to the quota otherwise needed. The proposed grant of a maintenance allowance to parents, using their means as a test, was illogical, he admitted, but the best that could be done with the money available.

SCULLER PHELPS DEFEATS BARRY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MORTLAKE, Eng.—Ted Phelps won the world's sculling championship May 31 by easily defeating Bert Barry, the holder, over the historic course from Putney to Mortlake.

Barry had held the world's professional sculling title since he won it from Maj. James Goodsell of Australia in Vancouver, Dec. 26, 1927.

Phelps, while known as a good sculler, had been expected to have a difficult time in defeating the champion.

He Asks Help of Public in Freeing Traffic Wheels

Photograph by Moffett

ROBERT P. LAMONT
Secretary of Commerce

Motor Experts Ask for Strict Regulations

Secretary Lamont Says Key to Traffic Tangle Is in States' Hands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Inspired by President Hoover's call to produce a comprehensive and constructive program, the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety ended its three days' work on May 29 with reports which cover every phase of the traffic problem in definite and explicit terms. Several moves to word recommendations in vague and ambiguous form were overwhelmingly rejected.

In delivering the closing address, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, expressed great satisfaction with the work of the conference, saying that "the deliberations of this conference have, I think, been impressive in two respects; they have brought into clear perspective the gravity and complexity of the problems with which it has dealt and indicated practicable methods by which they must be approached."

"This is an accomplishment of no little magnitude," Secretary Lamont continued, "but it is the beginning, not the end, of our endeavor. The task that remains is to put your conclusions into effect, to apply the solutions upon which you have agreed.

"How is this to be done? It is not for the Federal Government to undertake to carry out your recommendations. That cannot be done without violence to our fundamental political principles and the genius of our institutions. It is the proper function and desire of the Federal Government to assist the states and municipalities in carrying out the purposes of the conference, but not to encroach upon the authority which rightfully belongs to them.

Public Support Asked

"The task rests primarily with the states. The responsibility is theirs. I think the deliberations of the conference are a convincing guaranty that they will have the earnest support of the organizations and associations which have been represented here.

"Finally the success of this important undertaking rests with the public, with the individual citizens whose welfare is the end sought by this gathering.

"May I bespeak for your efforts this necessary individual coöperation and express my own personal appreciation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Large Share of Prosperity Laid to Shift of Money From Liquor to Families

Positive Affirmative on Benefits of Prohibition Reached by Impartial Observer—Waste Under License Turned Into Motors and Home Comforts

This is the thirteenth of a series of 20 articles presented by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on the subject,*

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

Analysis of the economic effects of prohibition through the trained eye of a business investigator has brought Samuel Crowther, widely known writer and student of economic affairs, to the conclusion that the diversion of money away from purchase of liquor into purchase of more useful goods is perhaps the largest of the numerous factors which have contributed to the prosperity of the United States during the last 10 years.

Mr. Crowther's study has resulted in a valuable presentation of the rôle prohibition has played not only in business prosperity but also in an unprecedented improvement of the material standards of living of American families.

Originally making his survey for the Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Crowther was one of the most important witnesses in the prohibition hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Because his investigations represent the most recent study of such thorough scope on the subject, The Christian Science Monitor here summarizes Mr. Crowther's findings and expressed views.

"I undertook the investigation," Mr. Crowther says, "solely in an effort impartially to answer the question: Is this country more prosperous as a direct result of the Eighteenth Amendment, or is it not, taking things exactly as they are and not as they might be?

"The answer which I arrived at is positively in the affirmative. I found that the net diversion of spending brought about by prohibition—that is, money which now goes into goods and savings instead of over saloon bars—amounts to between $2,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 a year, and that, at the smallest estimate, the country has diverted around $15,000,000,000 since the amendment went into effect.

This diversion is of double importance, for it has occurred in the lower income groups where formerly the percentage expenditure for liquor was the largest. Therefore, of the many factors which have contributed to the prosperity of this country during the past decade, prohibition, by its diverting of spending money, has been perhaps the largest.

"I arrived at my conclusion largely by searching for an answer to the question of whether or not the workingmen of the country were today spending more or spending less for drink than they did before prohibition. I sent telegrams to 129 people, mostly large employers of labor, representing a fair cross-section of industry and finance all over the country.

"I received replies from all but a small percentage. Forty-two of them

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

TREATY ATTACK TO FOLLOW LINE OF NAVY CRITICS

Senator Johnson Is to Lead Opposition—Negotiating on 'Escape' Clause

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The challenge on the Senate floor on the London Naval Treaty, it is definitely learned, will be led by five Senators under the direction of Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California.

The plan of attack, it is understood, calls for a general criticism of the treaty along the lines taken against it by the admirals and other naval officers in their appearances before the Senate Foreign Relations and Naval Affairs Committees, to be followed by a number of reservations on various major features of the agreement.

If these are rejected a final motion to postpone ratification until the December session of Congress will be offered. The treaty opposition believes that on such a motion they can obtain a number of votes that would be against reservations disapproved by the President.

The group of five senators constituting the organized big navy opposition to the treaty are: Mr. Johnson, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee; Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada; Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee.

Much interest is current in the possible attitude of George H. Moses

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CANADIANS END 16TH PARLIAMENT; ELECTION JULY 28

Fourth Session Expedited to Allow Appeal Before Economic Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canada's sixteenth Parliament since the confederation was prorogued and immediately thereafter dissolved late on May 30 by Lord Willingdon, Governor-General. It was announced later that election day would be July 28.

The fourth session just closed was exceptionally short, lasting a few days in order to permit of an appeal to the country before the holding of the imperial economic conference in London on Sept. 30. During the session, however a considerable amount of important business was transacted, 75 bills, exclusive of divorce bills, passing Parliament, some of them of more than national importance.

Among these might be mentioned the amendment to the export act making it illegal to export liquor to the United States and the passing of the halibut and sockeye salmon treaties. Parliament also indorsed Canada's signing of the optional clause of the World Court and the naval disarmament treaty.

Settlement of the long-standing controversies respecting the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and of the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia was arrived at; recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims were further implemented by legislation with respect to the coal and iron and steel industries; extensive revisions were made in the customs tariff favoring trade within the Empire; ex-service men were given more generous treatment through amendments to the pensions act.

War taxes on incomes were reduced, and the "fair wages and eight-hour day" act was passed for the benefit of government employees. A federal-provincial conference was arranged for the purpose of furthering co-operation between the several governments on matters pertaining to immigration.

A pleasing incident in the closing minutes of the House of Commons was a tribute from all parties to Rodolphe Lemieux, the retiring speaker who, it is understood, is to be appointed to the Senate. Mr. Lemieux has been a member since 1896 and Speaker since 1922.

Far Eastern Games Are Won by Japan

TOKYO (AP)—Japan won the all-over championship of the Far Eastern Olympic Games, which ended here May 31, by a wide margin, the events closing with an interesting battle between three great breaststroke swimmers.

Tsuruta, Japan, who won the 200-meter breaststroke in the Amsterdam Olympic Games in 1928, finished third in that event, bowing to Ildefonso of the Philippines, who won in 2m. 53 2-5s. At Amsterdam Ildefonso finished third.

In the 100-meter freestyle race Takaiski, Japan, finished first in 60 4-5s. Takemura, Japan, won the 400-meter freestyle event in 5m. 2 2-5s.

Attendance at the aquatic meet was relatively high, totaling 35,000 in four days. The total attendance at the eight-day meet exceeded 450,000.

Japan won the track, field, all-round events, baseball, tennis and swimming events. China won the volleyball championship, and the Philippines carried off the basketball title. Japan and China tied at soccer.

INDIA VICEROY ACTS TO BLOCK INTIMIDATION

Picketing Is Forbidden and Instigating Tax Evasion Made Punishable

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — British authorities in India now have taken up the challenge of antigovernment propaganda issued by such Nationalist bodies associated with the Gandhi movement as the All-India Congress Committee.

Lord Irwin, British Viceroy, issued May 30 at Simla two new ordinances which are to become applicable in Bombay immediately. The first renders illegal all intimidation of public servants by such means as "picketing" [posting Nationalist volunteers about a place where the official concerned does his work].

The second deals with a situation hitherto existing whereby anyone who withholds land revenue is punished while he who incites taxpayers to such action escapes. The new ordinance makes instigation not to pay or to defer payment of land revenue or of any tax or dues payable to the Government or any local authority or rent of agricultural land a non-bailable offense, punishable with six months' imprisonment and/or fine. Literature and pictures containing such incitement are made seizable.

Explaining the new ordinances Lord Irwin refers to a resolution passed by the working committee of the All-India Congress Committee declaring for inauguration of a "No tax" campaign. He continues: "Previous to passing this resolution a movement for refusal of payment of land revenue has been started in certain districts of Gujarat, Bombay presidency, and attempts have been made in several other provinces to persuade revenue and taxpayers to withhold payment of their liabilities.

"Decision of the congress committee contemplates a wide extension of the civil disobedience movement in the shape of an appeal to the masses which must if successful involve grave reactions upon the administration and stability of the state." The Viceroy points out that "no government can tolerate nonpayment of its dues and the local governments confronted with a challenge of this nature must exercise to the full powers of realization with which they are by law invested."

A Society of Friends' deputation composed of Harold J. Mortland, Dr. Joan Mary Frye, T. Edmund Harvey, Howard Diamond and Carl Heath presented to the Secretary of State for India May 31 a minute on the situation in India passed at its recent annual meeting in London.

This minute says that Quaker belief "makes us advocates of freedom and inspires us to take risks for freedom rather than maintain a system of tutelage however beneficent it may have been in purpose and result. We earnestly pray it may be possible for the leaders of both sides to take some definite step toward reconciliation and thus release all latent forces of good will which are now failing of expression."

Peasant Insurrection Spreading in Indo-China

PARIS (AP)—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien May 31 from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said that the jacquerie, or peasant insurrection movement seemed to be gaining ground.

At Chomoi on May 28 and Cantho on May 29 French officials with small escorts were surrounded by columns of peasants more than 1000 strong, who demanded, with threats, suppression of taxes.

The escorts were obliged, it was said, to fire to disperse the manifestants, of whom two were killed and three wounded. Several of the ringleaders were arrested. The correspondent said more trouble was expected in the region, which is about 120 miles north of Saigon.

Indian Report Denied

LONDON (AP)—Reports emanating from Indian Nationalist sources that Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has sent a special representative to India to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi for settlement of the political upheaval there were denied officially at both the India office and 10 Downing Street May 31.

Jones Takes British Amateur Title, Defeating Wethered 7-6

American Adds New Victory to Golf Honors at St. Andrews Meet

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—Bobby Jones added the British amateur championship to his long string of major golf titles May 31 by defeating Roger H. Wethered in the 36-hole final, 7 and 6.

Jones and Wethered fought a great battle through the first nine holes of the match, starting home for the first time all square, but in the second nine of the morning Jones drew away and went to luncheon 4 up.

Again a close battle developed in the first nine holes of the afternoon round, Wethered cutting away one of the American's holes with a brilliant putt for a birdie 3 at the twenty-fourth hole.

The American open champion, however, regained his morning lead and added another by winning the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth and, halving the twenty-seventh, started on the last lap 5 up.

Jones Plays Against Par

Jones followed his custom of playing against par, while his opponent played Jones. The American was not over par on any hole in the morning, and as he had two birdies on the round, he finished his first round two under perfect figures.

In the afternoon he went one over par on two holes, but had two birdies to offset these lapses, so he was two strokes under par for the day's play.

Jones proved again that "even 4s will win." In the 30 holes of play he scored 22 4s, three of them birdies. He had five 3s, two pars and a birdie, and he required five strokes on only three holes, one a par and the other two a stroke over par.

Jones outdistanced Wethered on their first drives but his pitch to the green was short. Wethered putted for a birdie 3 and Jones sank a seven-footer to halve the hole in 4s.

Wethered rolled up a 20-yard approach putt dead for the second hole and Jones followed from half the distance for another half in 4s. With the wind blowing in-shore, both drives were off the line for the third holes with Wethered 25 yards ahead. Wethered missed a five-footer and lost the hole, 4 to 5.

Jones Drives Near Bunker

Jones's drive for the fourth landed near the cottage bunker which has been a troublesome hazard for the Atlantan all week. Wethered's drive landed some distance back of Jones's

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Name Is Changed by Parent Church; Court Also Acts

Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Suffolk County (Massachusetts) Superior Court, in a decision made public on May 29, in the case of the bill in equity brought by John V. Dittemore and others on behalf of the Christian Science Parent Church against James A. Neal and others, Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to restrain alleged interference on the part of the respondents with meetings and other activities of the complainants, overruled the respondents' demurrer to an amended bill and adjudged their plea in bar insufficient in form.

Ten days, however, have been given in which the plea may be amended by striking therefrom references to the proceedings in the English High Court of Chancery in 1916, resulting in Mrs. Annie E. Bill's stipulating forever not to use in certain publications names similar to the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The complainants above referred to, or some of them, have announced that the name of the organization which they represent has been changed to the "Church of the Universal Design," and the name of their weekly organ formerly known as "The Christian Science Watchman" will henceforth be entitled "The Universal Design, a Journal of Applied Metaphysics."

Stronghold of Metal Retort Process Invaded by Electrochemical Engineers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—The Joplin district, as the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma lead and zinc territory is known, heretofore a stronghold of the retort or fire process of recovering metal from ore, has been formally invaded by the electrochemists. Meeting in St. Louis May 29 and 30, the fifty-seventh convention of the American Electrochemical Society brought together electrochemical engineers from all parts of the world for discussion of development in that field of scientific industry.

The zinc industry has definitely passed from the old fire metallurgy, practiced since the earliest days of history, to the new electrometallurgy, it was announced. The zinc is recovered from the ore by electrical methods.

"It is the biggest step in the metallurgy of zinc which has occurred in many years and completely revolutionized methods of production," according to Col. N. G. Fink, secretary of the society, "besides resulting in a product purer than ever attained in the past."

Modern electric furnaces in which heat is produced by induction rather than by resistance or arc, were discussed. All the layman sees is a coil of copper wire. He can stick his finger into its center and feel no effects. But if he puts an iron rod into the center of the coil it melts in a very few minutes into a clear liquid of iron.

U. C. Trainton, formerly of South Africa, originator of the electrolytic zinc process being installed in an East St. Louis plant, said the present price of $1000 per pound for germanium, a rare metallic element, makes its use virtually prohibitive in many lines of work into which it willl go as soon as a new recovery process gets into operation.

Prof. Jean Billiter of the University of Vienna submitted a paper on production of continuous and seamless copper tubing without melting or rolling or drawing it through a die. A new method of electrodeposition of copper on a moving core makes this possible.

The method he devised for recovering the valuable metal, indium, from zinc ores by electrolysis was described by Leon R. Westbrook of the Grasselli Chemical Company. Indium's unusual combination of properties, including extreme softness, resistance to oxidation and comparatively low melting point, make it of particular interest to the physo-chemist, he said.

Others who presented scientific studies were Prof. Yogo Cato of the Tokyo University of Engineering, Dr. Friedrich Raspe of Leverkusen-on-the-Rhine, Prof. Ulrick R. Evans of Cambridge, Eng., and Walter H. Bruckner of Columbia University.

Bobby Wins Again

© Herbert Photos

ROBERT T. JONES JR.
New British Amateur Golf Champion

Memorial Day Marks Landing of Colony Ship

The John and Mary Arrived in Nantasket Harbor 300 Years Ago

Memorial Day, May 30, was significantly a part of American history as the three-hundredth anniversary of the anchoring in Nantasket Harbor of the John and Mary, famous contemporary of the Arbella, conveying 120 colonists from England.

Many of the John and Mary passengers who passed through or settled in Dorchester 300 years ago came from the very section of England which will tonight be represented in Dorchester's inauguration of tercentenary celebrations by T. H. H. Wheeler, Lord Mayor of Dorchester, Eng. His arrival in the city at 8:10 p. m. will start a gala tercentenary week in Dorchester.

The Mayor of Dorchester, Eng., will be met at the train by a delegation of Dorchester and Boston city officials, members of the Dorchester Historic Society and tercentenary committees. His first address will be made Sunday afternoon.

Commemorative services in the churches, a huge banquet on June 2, entertainment of the English guests on June 3 by the Dorchester Historical Society, several parades, opening of the Dorchester Historical Society's special tercentenary display, and the throwing open of many of the famous old homes of the district to the public, will be features of the week's program.

Records furnished by Frank F. Bridgman, Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, designate May 30, 1630, as the date of the anchoring of the 400-ton John and Mary at Nantasket, the vessel whose voyage is so closely linked with the history of Dorchester. The sea voyage took more than two months, its destination being Charlestown. Due to an argument between passengers and Captain Squibb, the colonists were "sette downe" at Natascot" (now Nantasket) much to the inconvenience of all aboard. Captain Squib was later made to "paye damages for his contumacy" by Governor Winthrop, Mr. Bridgman's records show.

Mr. Bridman pointed out that the John and Mary was the second of 17 vessels which brought 900 colonists to Massachusetts Bay from England in 1630. The Lyon preceded the John and Mary by more than a month, landing at Salem. The Arbella, the third vessel in the great migration of that year from England, landed at Salem two weeks after the John and Mary anchored.

Sellers Must Buy, Tariff Rise Unwise, 'Motors' Head Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Failure of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill would have a helpful influence on American business, according to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, in a statement issued May 30, in which he declared that "the proposed revision upward is in no sense predicated on sound business policies."

Mr. Sloan stressed that the United States has become during the last 20 years "a creditor nation" and declared that modification of the country's fiscal politics was imperative if it would remain "in harmony with the altered circumstances."

"This is particularly true of our tariff policy," Mr. Sloan continued "We cannot sell unless we buy. Higher efficiency in production per man-hour in our industrial organizations and the so-called technological unemployment factor adds its influence to the general picture. Additional restrictions in the way of raising the height of the tariff wall, introducing barriers in the current of our world trade, are bound to have an adverse influence on our domestic prosperity through reducing our ability to produce, hence adding to unemployment."

"We must remember," he said, "that we are dependent upon the good will of overseas countries for our export trade. They are essentially our customers and are becoming increasingly important customers."

GRAF 'IN PORT' AFTER FLIGHT FROM BRAZIL

Led to Lakehurst Hangar by Dirigible Los Angeles, Blimp and Planes

WEATHER PREVENTED STOP AT HAVANA

Trip Marks Sixth Crossing of Atlantic by Great Airship From Friedrichshafen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The Graf Zeppelin was snugly berthed in the hangar here by 8:10 a. m. May 31, having completed its sixth Atlantic crossing and piled up a flying record of 100,000 miles since it first went into service in September, 1928. In other words, the mammoth dirigible has flown a distance equivalent to that of four times around the earth at the equator. The last lap was from Brazil, the proposed stop at Havana being prevented by weather conditions.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, its commander, in an interview with the press immediately after his arrival, declared he was delighted with the dirigible's performance on its European-Pan-American flight. The success of the trip convinced him, he said, of the practicability of regular airship service between the United States and Brazil in the near future.

His plans for establishing a north Atlantic route, however, have not been altered in any way, he stated. Dr. Eckener said he would cast off from Lakehurst at 10 o'clock p. m., Monday, June 2, on his flight back to Seville, Spain.

Few Witness Landing

For once the airship had taken the crowds by surprise and just a thin line of spectators fringed the southern end of the field as the gray dot against the horizon loomed nearer and took shape with the bright sunshine glistening on its nose.

A similar gray mass loomed in the northeast simultaneously with the Graf's appearance to the south, and for a few moments the crowd's attention was divided and there was lively speculation as to which was really the expected guest. Members of the naval staff, however, soon recognized the outlines of the dirigible in the north as those of the Los Angeles and attention was focused on the airship which was speeding rapidly nearer from the south, attended by a Good-year blimp and four airplanes.

Within 15 minutes the motors were clearly heard, then they became louder and louder as the ship came rapidly over the field. About 7:20 the big dirigible was directly overhead and beginning to settle; the crowd of press representatives and photographers, who had passed the night in the press room of the hangar awaiting her arrival, raced to the southern end of the field, passengers were seen waving from the cabin and from the door in the side of the cabin, which was wide open.

Great Ship "Walked Ahead"

As the big airship came lower. Dr. Eckener, his peaked cap pulled low over his eyes, was seen in the front of the cabin, one of the most alert and attentive watchers. Then the ropes were thrown overboard and caught by waiting marines on the ground, and the order came to "walk the ship ahead" toward the mobile mooring mast which had been brought out on the field facing the west door.

Dr. Eckener spoke rapidly in German, his remarks and answers to questions being interpreted by F. W. Von Meister, American representative of the Luftschiffbeau Zeppelin Company, owners of the Graf Zeppelin.

Dirigible service to South America should not extend farther south than Fernambuco, Dr. Eckener said he believed, and airplanes should be used for points further south than that.

The dirigible has covered 13,400 nautical or about 14,500 land miles since it left Friedrichshafen on May 18, he said, and he was delighted with the way in which it passed through the severe storms they encountered during the past few days without requiring any repairs at all. The motors did not miss once, he said, and will not need overhauling when he gets back to Germany.

The Graf Zeppelin loomed in sight as a steely gray dot against the southern sky just o few minutes before 7 o'clock. The weather was perfect for its arrival, a cloudless sky and strong sunshine heralding the dirigible's appearance.

Spectators Rush Across Field

As the Graf Zeppelin was drawn toward the mooring mast by the marines, the spectators and press representatives raced quickly over the sandy ruts and stubble of the field, keeping as close to the dirigible as possible. Although the crowd was almost negligible compared with the enthusiastic numbers who have welcomed the airship here on former trips, the marines strictly enforced the rule that "only red passes must be admitted to the landing field," and requested all holders of red passes to keep them clearly in view.

The marines who were drawing the airship over to the mast were arranged in groups. Two groups held ropes that hung from the nose, four groups hung on to ropes at each side, one group held ropes from the tail and another group held the front of the cabin.

Meanwhile the blimp and airplanes continued to circle the field and the Los Angeles hung modestly in the distance, leaving all the honors to her illustrious guest.

Son Greets Dr. Eckener

At 7:40, when the dirigible was brought over to the mast and half a dozen marines at the top of the mast were getting ready to attach the cable that was let down from the airship's

New Nations Join Women's Congress as World-Wide Vienna Meeting Opens

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—After several days of committee work the International Conference of Women has ended its preliminary labors and is meeting in general session in the Neuer Saal of the Hofburg palace.

Affiliation of Peru, Brazil, Bolivia and Lithuania to the Council was announced by the Marchioness of Aberdeen, president of the conference, and Albania, Turkey, and Japan are expected next. The council has approved the adhesion of Southern Rhodesia. The program which now lies ahead will carry the conference into the practical making of policy designed to meet possible world events in the immediate future.

Opening the first general assembly Lady Aberdeen outlined the purposes and advantages of the conference. She said:

"It is a glorious experience to mingle with a number of fresh thinkers, to discuss problems from new angles to our own preconceived notion; to perceive that under different conditions the solution of these problems may be altogether different to what we had deemed possible. Nothing can help us more to form wise judgements than this free discussion with our fellows of other races, other lands, other faiths, and to discover that after all in essentials we find countless points of unity, while in non-essentials we learn charity, and the possibility of differing, and yet of being drawn closer together through a new understanding of the reasons of such differences."

So far the chief work of the conference has been concerned with the organization of rural women, and Mrs. Alfred Watt, chairman of the rural group, found time to talk to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor because, in her words, she wanted to broadcast good news of their work to women everywhere.

"The international organization of rural women has been a wonderful thing," she said, "in that it has been the means not only of destroying fear of continued isolation but also of demonstrating the great truth that somewhere down in the fundamental nature of every countrywoman are things of common property which are uninfluenced by language, color or creed.

"Discover these things—as they are inevitably discovered in meetings such as this—and peace begins to achieve something of reality."

The delegates listened eagerly to an account of constructive work done by American rural women given by Miss Grace E. Frysinger of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the story told by Miss E. H. Pratt of the British Ministry of Agriculture of the effect new agricultural education is having on the women of England and Wales.

Everything is improving for rural women, Miss Pratt explained. Better education is attracting better people, the demand for professional qualifications is creating a new conception of salary scales, and women are beginning to be recognized as valuable assets on agricultural councils.

"We are at a stage," she said, "when woman has experienced political emancipation. She has yet to experience the effect of economic emancipation."

At a mass meeting the special problems of younger women were considered. Dr. Alice Saloman, Germany, who presided, has devoted many years to constant activity on behalf of wo-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

doors, Dr. Eckener came briskly down the steps from the cabin, mounted the base of the mooring mast and peered upward watching the men at work.

Then he looked down and smiled genially at the marines who were still holding the ropes that secured the airship. He appeared to be well pleased with all the arrangements, talking genially to Mr. von Meister and to his son, Knute Eckener, who had come on from Akron, O., to greet his father.

While the nose of the dirigible was being made fast to the mast, the tail was brought slowly around to be straight in line with the hangar door and then fastened to a truck. Then the mobile mast, under its own power, began to push the dirigible back into the hanger. This started at just about 8 o'clock and in less than 10 minutes the entire vast bulk of the Graf Zeppelin, had been pushed inside the hangar and hovered majestically over the pigmylike figures of the people who were fortunate enough to hold passes that permitted them to go inside the doors.

Mooring Mast Works Well

Dr. Eckener remained on the base of the mast until the airship had been berthed, watching all the proceedings keenly. Then when the berthing had been completed he walked slowly along the side of the hangar observing it closely.

This was the first time he has witnessed actual operations of a mobile mooring mast, Dr. Eckener told press representatives here. He was familiar with the theory on which it operates and believed it could be successfully accomplished, he said, but he "had no idea it would operate as successfully and well." He thought the method possessed great possibilities for berthing airships during strong cross winds.

Dr. Eckener said he arrived at Lakehurst with 30 hours of fuel on board, but had he gone to Havana he would have had to buck strong head winds between Florida and Lakehurst which would have depleted his fuel supply seriously. The shortage of fuel, he said, was occasioned because the three days of heavy rains the airship encountered in South America had so weighted down the envelope that they were obliged to leave behind four tons of gasoline they had planned to take. Weather conditions during the trip north from Pernambuco were "about normal," he continued, but just north of Bermuda he encountered a very severe storm which he described as the worst he had ever experienced.

On the trip north to Bermuda they had an excellent tail wind of about 30 miles an hour, which changed very suddenly north of Bermuda to a 45-mile head accompanied by very heavy rain squalls.

The Graf Zeppelin rode the heavy weather "just as a big ocean liner would ride heavy seas," he said, and proved "more definitely than ever" that it is "equal to any conditions."

His South American itinerary was mapped out because he wanted to determine whether the airship was of practical value in tropical climates.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Log of the Trip (E. S. T.)

Sunday, May 18

11:18 p. m.— Left Friedrichshafen, Germany.

Monday, May 19

12:40 p. m.— Arrived Seville, Spain.

Tuesday, May 20

3:30 a. m.— Left Seville for Pernambuco, Brazil.

6:05 p. m.— Landed at Pernambuco.

Friday, May 23

9:52 p. m.— Left Pernambuco for Rio de Janeiro.

Sunday, May 25

5:30 a. m.—Landed at Rio de Janeiro.

6:42 a. m.— Left on return voyage to Pernambuco.

Monday, May 26

7:10 a. m.— Arrived at Pernambuco.

Wednesday, May 28

9:30 a. m.—Departed for Lakehurst.

Saturday, May 31

6:25 a. m.—Landed at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Loin du bal" ..... Gillet
Fantasia, "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Andante Cantabile ..... Tchaikovsky
"Pines of Rome" ..... Respighi
Selection, "Sweet Adeline" ..... Kern
"Whispering of the Flowers" ..... Blon
Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner

1500 Passengers on Cosulich Liner

Inaugurating a new monthly service between Boston and Italy, the Cosulich line steamer Saturnia, with 400 Boston-embarked passengers, and 1100 from New York, sailed from Commonwealth Pier, May 30. Mrs. William Howard Taft, with her sister, Miss Maria Herron of Washington, who are to spend two months abroad touring Venice, Verona, Prague and Warsaw, were among the passengers embarking from Boston.

Appropriate exercises were held aboard ship before the sailing, which included short talks by Mayor Curley, Judge Frank Leveroni and Pio Margatti, Italian Consul at Boston. The ship's band rendered a musical program and vocal selections were given by Rose Zulalian, soprano, and Joseph Mikeljewski, baritone.

As the Saturnia cleared for her ocean voyage, Boston fireboats staged a colorful demonstration with high streams of foaming water shooting in all directions. Other notables sailing included: George Sutherland, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, with Mrs. Sutherland, on a general tour; F. L. Valpey, manufacturer of Malden, accompanied by Mrs. Valpey; D. W. Lane, former state senator and president of the Boston city council, with Mrs. Lane.

STUDENTS WIN HONORS AT TEXTILE SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Local students this year monopolized awards at the commencement exercises of the Bradford Durfee Textile School.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal was awarded to John F. Burns, Francis J. McDonald won the Textile Colorist Magazine prize of $100. Frank E. Singleton won the Cote prize of $20 for the best jacquard design, and John R. Marsden the Cote prize of $15 for the outstanding scholarship during the year. The Cotton Manufacturers' medal was presented by Lincoln Baylies, president of the national body.

HISTORIC GROUPS MEET HERE FOR CELEBRATIONS

'Ancient and Honorable' Company Is Host to Centennial Legion

Flags and uniforms in the colors and designs familiar to the people at large in every great period of national stress since the colonization of New England, were streaming into Boston May 31 from all parts of the East as members of the Centennial Legion gathered for a four-day convention as guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, and the Commonwealth.

Col. Thomas S. Lanard, commandant of the Centennial Legion, arrived by boat at the head of 50 members of the State Fencibles of Pennsylvania, the oldest military group in that State, bringing with him a copy of the blue flag with 13 stars which flew from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. The legion membership comprises nearly 70 organizations, many of which date back to colonial times.

Eighteen copies of colonial flags in silk and standard size were brought by the Veteral Guard, Third Regular Infantry of Philadelphia. The convention is to be a colorful part of the tercentenary program. One of the outstanding features is to be the celebration by the Ancients of their two hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary.

Assembling at Faneuil Hall early June 1, the visitors are to start a historic pilgrimage as the guests of the Commonwealth through North Boston and along the Paul Revere route to Lexington and Concord. Returning past Harvard College, they are due at Boston Common at 4 o'clock for patriotic and religious exercises.

In the evening Gov. Frank G. Allen is to present a special concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, following a banquet at the Copley-Plaza given by the Ancients. The colorful uniforms of many epochs in colonial and national history are to be worn by the visitors.

At dawn on June 2 reveille is to sound in customary fashion to call the members to a ceremony in honor of Capt. Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancients. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, is to tender the guests a breakfast at the Parker House, and later in the day the Ancients will conduct exercises on the Common, including the election of officers at the drumhead. The Ancients are to hold their annual banquet in the evening.

Convention exercises of the Centennial Legion are scheduled for June 3, and the meeting comes to an end June 4.

MOTOR EXPERTS ASK FOR STRICT REGULATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

for the highly important work you have done."

The conference addressed a farewell message to President Hoover, praising his leadership in improving traffic conditions.

An outstanding incident of the last day's deliberations was the tribute paid to the effective coöperation of American school children in the work of street and highway safety by Prof. A. W. Whitney, of New York City.

"Figures covering the last three years," Professor Whitney said, "show a very considerable decrease in fatalities for children of school age, and this decrease contributed to mainly from sources that were under the child's control. This seems pretty conclusive evidence that the work in the schools is having an effect." As one of the principal factors in this respect, he praised "the magnificent work of the schoolboy patrols which are now being carried on in 1000 cities."

Inspection Plan Retained

An effort to remove the provision from the committee's report and from the code requiring inspection of automobiles as to mechanical fitness and safety prior to the issuance of annual license tags met with the same overwhelming rejection at the hands of the delegates as did the suggestion to abolish all specific speed limits, made on the previous day.

Coöperation of federal departments in obtaining accurate and complete accident statistics was asked in a resolution presented by H. S. Buttenheim of New York. It stressed the point that it is unlikely that immediate legislation in all states would require compilation of these statistics which are regarded as essential as the basis for accident prevention legislation.

The resolution also asks Secretary Lamont to appoint a committee to consider ways and means of establishing a national foundation, non-governmental in character, equipped with the funds and man-power adequate to conduct comprehensive studies of such problems of congestion affecting public safety, the stability of property values and the orderly development of urban communities. It is suggested that in its research the proposed foundation obtain the coöperation of existing organizations and educational and research institutions in their respective fields.

Alcohol "Indicted"

The extent of the criminal responsibility of the drunken driver for the Nation's appalling motor vehicle accident record will be added to other indictments of alcohol if the recommendations of the conference are adopted by the various states.

The report of the Committee on Traffic Accident Statistics includes the recommendation that every state make obligatory the preservation of complete records of every accident in which a motor vehicle figures. For this purpose the committee recommends the use of a model accident report card on which appears both the questions, "Driver was intoxicated?" and "Pedestrian was intoxicated?"

Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, chairman of the committee, feels that too much importance cannot be laid upon the necessity of obtaining the factual basis for a campaign against drunken driving. "Until we learn the extent of the evil we cannot attack it intelligently," he said, "but once furnished with the facts we can present them to the public, and public opinion will be aroused to action."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool, probably light frost in exposed places in exterior tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northwest winds diminishing.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cool, probably light frost tonight; Sunday fair and warmer; moderate northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Memphis	58
Atlantic City	54	Montreal	42
Boston	52	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	44	New Orleans	64
Calgary	42	New York	50
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	54	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	50	Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	52	San Francisco	52
Galveston	68	St. Louis	56
Hatteras	62	St. Paul	52
Helena	50	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	72
Kansas City	56	Washington	52
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:39 p. m., Sunday 2:52 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

FATHER AND SONS DAY IS ATTENDED BY 200

Fathers and Sons Day was initiated at Harvard May 31 with athletic contests on Soldiers Field and in the new athletic building, a luncheon in the Smith Halls dining room, and the attendance of some 200 former Harvard men and their sons at the finals of the I. C. A. A. A. A. track and field meet.

John S. Noble, acting secretary, arranged the program for this first celebration at Harvard of a day that has become an accepted part of many college calendars. Boys already enrolled, or about to enter Harvard, may come to the festivity.

FITZGERALD MEDAL AWARDED TO FIREMEN

Four Boston firemen were honored by Mayor Curley and other city officials, May 29, for acts of heroism performed in the line of duty during 1929. The John F. Fitzgerald medal was awarded to Capt. Joseph P. Hanton of Engine 33, the Walter Scott medal went to Hoseman John J. Boyle of Engine 27 and the names of William O. Cheswell of Ladder 1 and John J. Martin of Ladder 13, were placed on the Roll of Merit.

FIRST FRESH MACKEREL

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Gloucester schooner Old Glory, Capt. Frank Foote, brought to Portland May 31 the first catch of fresh mackerel landed directly at a New England port this season. The 55,000-pound cargo was seined 50 miles off Newport, R. I. Up to this time fresh mackerel shipments have reached Boston and Portland by rail from the South where the mackerel fleet has been operating several weeks.

ITALIAN SENATE OPENS FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

Schanzer and Scialoja Uphold London and Geneva Policies

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—A highly interesting debate on Italy's foreign policy opened May 30 in the Senate when the financial estimates of the foreign office came under examination.

The two most notable speeches were those delivered by Carlo Schanzer, former Foreign Minister and principal Italian delegate to the Washington Conference of 1922, and Senator Vittorio Scialoja, for many years Italy's representative on the Council of the League of Nations.

In reviewing fully the results of the London Conference Signor Schanzer expressed unqualified approval of the Italian attitude. Maintaining Italy's claim for naval parity with France could not be refused at London after being recognized at Washington, he said. Italy was always ready to reopen conversations with France on naval problems but greatly deplored press polemics such as those of the last few days, which made negotiations very difficult, he continued.

Franco-Italian agreement would constitute one of the most solid guarantees for European peace, but that peace must not be assured at the sole expense of Italy, Signor Schanzer said. Senator Scialoja attributed failure to reach a five-power agreement at London to the fact that while the United States, Great Britain and Japan were primarily maritime powers with oceanic interests, France and Italy were nations whose interests were mainly concentrated on the Continent. This disparity of interests led the five powers to examine their naval problem from different angles. Senator Scialoja greatly regretted that in Italy the League of Nations was not considered with all the regard due such an important body. He urged that Italy take a more active part in its work. In its efforts to preserve peace in the world the League should receive encouragement from all states, principally from Italy, he concluded. Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to make another statement in the Senate on June 2.

NEW HONOR AWARDS FOR MOUNT HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — Outstanding students in the sophomore, junior and senior classes at Mount Holyoke will receive this year unexpected rewards by reason of the generosity of Mrs. Herbert Bullard of Hartford, Conn., daughter of Mrs. Sarah Williston, herself formerly a trustee of the college and the wife of A. Lyman Williston, for 40 years its treasurer and a member of its board of trustees.

As a means of commemorating the birthday of her mother, May 29, Mrs. Bullard has announced to the college gifts totaling $305, of which sum $75 is to be given to the five highest-ranking members of the sophomore class, $100 to the five highest-ranking members of the junior class and the remaining $130 to the five highest-ranking members of the senior class. Mrs. Bullard has also announced her intention of endowing this gift in order that it may become an annual award.

PALESTINE POLICY ASSAILED IN BOSTON

Great Britain's Palestine policy, called a curb to the Zionist movement, was otherwise assailed as a denial of the Balfour declaration and an abuse of justice at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, May 29, sponsored by the Associated Jewish Organizations.

Speakers combined to ask a general protest of Great Britain's action, which "reduced to a mere scrap of paper" the Balfour mandate aimed toward ultimate restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people. "All fair-minded non-Jews, as well as Jews, are calling upon Great Britain to carry out its sacred trust in Palestine," said Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, the chief speaker.

MEMORIAL DAY DRY; ONLY 83 ARRESTED

Boston with its more than 800,000 population and visitors experienced the driest Memorial Day in several years when only 83 arrests for drunkenness were made in all stations. Only two stations, Milk Street and City Hall, reported as high as 15 arrests each.

Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, has been driving against speakeasies, and his orders are to arrest any persons under the influence of liquor on the streets.

30-Hour Week Put Before Rail Lines

CHICAGO (AP)—Executives of western railroads had official notice on May 31 that future contracts with the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor will specify a 30-hour working week.

Nine presidents of international unions, affiliated with the federation, joined in notifying the company heads that a six-hour day and five-day week will be the policy of their organizations for all agreements involving the shopmen and maintenance of way workers, numbering nearly 1,000,000.

A change in the preamble of the department's constitution was decided upon by the union leaders in convention here to provide for the shorter work day and week. The union's demands include compensation for the 30-hour week at the same rate the men now receive for six days. The "Big Four" train and engineer brotherhoods are not involved in these demands.

New Flexible Plan Decided for Tariff

WASHINGTON (AP)—Conferees on the tariff bill agreed May 29 upon a new flexible provision which would broaden considerably the powers of the President and restrict the authority of the Tariff Commission.

The new proposal would authorize the commission to recommend increases or decreases in rates up to 50 per cent and the President could approve them or let them lapse by inaction.

The Executive would not be required to disapprove a commission finding, if he saw fit, as was required under the original plan. The 60-day period given him to act also was stricken out.

MEMORIAL TO HENRY C. MERWIN

A stone seat memorial to Henry C. Merwin, humanitarian, located in the Commonwealth Avenue Park walk near Berkeley Street, was formally dedicated by the Boston Work Horse Relief Association, May 30, in conjunction with city officials. The seat is 10 feet long, of cast stone, an ornamental back and rests on three stone columns. The memorial address was given by Edwin C. Lewis.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN BRITAIN SHOWS CLEAVAGE

Officials of Organization Resign Posts—Comment on Baldwin's Position

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The long-standing differences among the Conservatives reached a climax with the resignation, announced here officially on May 30, of John C. C. Davidson and Sir George Bowyer, respectively, chairman and deputy chairman of the Conservative Party organization.

Mr. Davidson was Stanley Baldwin's personal selection and he stands for the policy of "safeguarding" the half-way house on the way to a full protective tariff, which the right wing of the Conservatives headed by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere advocate. His resignation, which has long been demanded by certain right wing Conservatives, has come at a moment when the protectionist movement has been encouraged by recent successes in two by-elections.

It has given rise to a renewal of the rumors which competing political parties have put about from time to time to the effect that Mr. Baldwin's own position has become so insecure that he is likely to resign as well.

The Daily Herald, Labor, the Daily Chronicle, Liberal, published big headlines on May 31 to this effect. The Conservatives regard the whole story about Mr. Baldwin as an empty surmise. The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, on the other hand, compares the present situation to that which led to the resignation in 1905 of A. J. Balfour.

FOUR EARLY SWORDFISH BRING RECORD PRICE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Four swordfish landed here May 31 from the schooner Liberty, Captain Claude Wagner, Edgartown, brought 70c a pound, the highest price swordfish ever sold from the boat, according to Captain Wagner, who for several years has had the record of landing the first swordfish.

Captain Wagner reports this is also the earliest date swordfish have ever been landed in the United States. Last year he landed 12 swordfish at Woods Hole June 4.

PLAN NEW SUMMIT HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Citizens of the Berkshire Hills have started the subscription of funds for a new summit house for Mount Greylock, to replace one destroyed by fire. The cost of a suitable building is estimated at $50,000, and Kelton B. Miller, editor of the Berkshire Eagle, Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, and Col. William H. Eaton of Pittsfield have underwritten the subscription. Plans already have been prepared and construction will begin as soon as possible.

Springfield Port Draws 87 Planes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — National and state officials, with widely known pilots and planes, joined May 30 in the dedication of Bowles Airport, developed by Henry L. Bowles, former member of Congress; Calvin Coolidge; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Col. Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War and Gov. Frank G. Allen headed the list of dignitaries who paid tribute to Mr. Bowles and took part in the ceremonies. More than 20,000 persons witnessed the dedication.

Among the fliers present were Miss Amelia Earhart, Capt. Frank Hawks and Charles S. ("Casey") Jones. The 87 planes on the field ranged from a little low-wing K-5 to the big Condors, a Fokker and a Patrician. The value of the planes participating was estimated at $1,500,000.

A special train brought Government officials from Washington. Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. John Coolidge and Jean Trumbull were present. There were nearly 40 Senators and Representatives in the boxes.

At the height of the dedicatory ceremony, the 29 ships of the New England Air Tour came in across the field in formation, completing their 1000-mile journey over six states and 51 cities. They dipped before the reviewing stand, broke formation and landed gracefully.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE FUND FOR MISSIONS

A decree has been entered in the Supreme Court authorizing the transfer of securities and cash amounting to $160,000 from Albert Seagrave, treasurer of Euphrates College funds, to Frederick A. Gaskins, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is planned to establish four funds and approximately $2000 of the annual income will be used for scholarships in Aleppo College, Aleppo, Syria; Antolia College, Saloniki, Greece, and the American College for Girls at Athens.

The income from the balance of the fund, expected to reach $6000 annually will be used for educational purposes and for benefiting people of Armenian descent. The prudential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions will dispose of this income.

Roxbury Judge Supports State Dry Law, Citing 50 P. C. Decline in 'Drunk' Cases

Observation from the bench of a drop of more than 50 per cent in drunkenness since prohibition, and the change of Roxbury from a community of 8 or 10 breweries and numerous saloons into a section steadily becoming drier, is given by Albert F. Hayden, judge of the Roxbury Municipal Court since 1913, and a resident of the community for 40 years, as his reason for becoming a teetotaler and active worker for prohibition.

"Do you know how many drunks I had in my court this morning?" Judge Hayden asked an interviewer. "Just two, out of a population of 175,000. Before prohibition, I have seen from 60 to 70 in a dock, awaiting disposition of their cases. Not only is drunkenness far below its pre-prohibition level now, but violations of the laws against sale, transportation, and manufacture of liquor are being stopped.

"I never was a teetotaler before prohibition. But I have seen such benefits as a result of the law that I think it would be folly to take any backward steps by modification or repeal. Roxbury is a splendid test section for prohibition, since it was wide open in the old days. My experience in the court before and after has convinced me that the law is sound and should be kept intact.

"The so-called Baby Volstead Act is an invaluable aid in the enforcement of prohibition. Its repeal would take away one-half of the grounds upon which local police at present may arrest violators of the liquor laws and the most effective weapons for the stopping of large scale rum-running and distilling.

"An automobile found with liquor in it is immediately seizable at present, and transportation alone is sufficient offense to warrant arrest. Without the Baby Volstead Act this would not be possible except for federal agents, who are not sufficient in numbers for the task.

"Conditions are improving wonderfully, and now that Canada is going to help us stop border running, the situation should become better right along."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club; ladies' night, entertainment by Fine Arts Guild, Clubhouse, 8.

Arrival of National Convention, members Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ackroyd Mystery."
Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Assemblance of Centennial Legion members opening annual convention, followed by historical tour to Lexington and Concord, Faneuil Hall, 10 a. m., Special concert given by Boston Symphony Orchestra for Centennial Legion members; Mayor Curley and Governor Allen, speakers, Symphony Hall, evening.

First formal event of the Massachusetts Tercentenary activities, patriotic service "in grateful recognition of religious liberty," speakers, David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Judge Irving Lehman, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York State, and Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Boston Common, afternoon.

Museum of Fine Arts; talk on "Hand Weaving: Its Place in the Modern Home," illustrated by collection of textiles, by Grace Corbett Reed, auspices the Jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Breakfast to the Centennial Legion, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Parker House, 9.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings (by early New England artists). Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. Through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant paintings of Japan. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Rare dolls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Fitz collections. Gems and gem stones. Drawings of cats by Foujita with prose poem, labels by Michael Joseph (last week). General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands. Send for dinosaur booklet. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Landscapes and flower pictures by Jane Peterson. Etchings and engravings by Harry Morley. Through May 31.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water colors by American artists.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by George Pearse Ennis. Through June 7.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhoff, Moffett, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodnow's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists; etchings and prints of old and modern Boston. Through May 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Fifty selected proofs from fine prints of the year. Through May 31.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Paintings by Carl H. Nordstrom.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Dartmouth Bookstall, 265 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of birds, hand carved and painted, by Robert W. Means.

Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design—Drawings by old and modern masters.

Vesper George School of Art, 44 St. Botolph Street — Exhibition of student work, through June 1.

Young Men's Christian Union Camera Club, 48 Boylston Street—Exhibition of pictorial photography by members of the club, through May 31.

Tercentenary Concert

The Symphony Hall Pop concert of tomorrow evening will be a special concert, presented to the Commonwealth for the opening exercises of the celebration of the Bay State Colony Tercentenary. All other nights at the Pops will be open to the public, it is announced.

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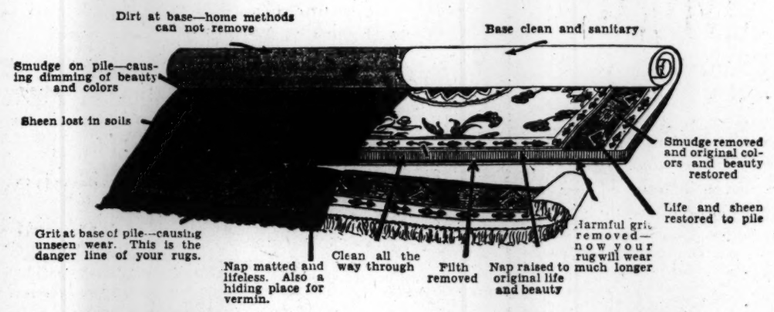
GENUINE DUTCH BULBS

Your rug - before cleaning and after
with a cross-section to show condition of pile

Dirt at base—home methods can not remove
Base clean and sanitary
Smudge on pile—causing dimming of beauty and colors
Sheen lost in soils
Smudge removed and original colors and beauty restored
Life and sheen restored to pile
Grit at base of pile—causing unseen wear. This is the danger line of your rugs.
Harmful grit removed—now your rug will wear much longer
Nap matted and lifeless. Also a hiding place for vermin.
Clean all the way through
Filth removed
Nap raised to original life and beauty
[We Charge the Right Price for the Right Kind of Work]
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Phone Highlands 4100—130 Kemble Street, Roxbury
"COLD STORAGE FOR RUGS"

In our shop one may always find competent salespeople who are trained to study the needs of the woman of larger figure. They will help those who wish their advice in the matter of selections.
Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

we know how to fit the larger woman
Is she TALL? Then we have DRESSES with extra *length* as well as width. Is she of medium height or SHORTER? Then we have dresses that *increase* in hip and fullest part of arm measurements; and *decrease* in length of waist and skirt length. Does she wear sizes 40 or up to 50? Then we have dresses with the necessary *varying* proportions to make it possible to fit with minimum alterations, *if any*; and, of course, the youthful styles, quality materials, careful craftsmanship that one always finds in all Jays clothes.

LINCOLN CITED BY HOOVER AS UNION'S IDEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

dress on this historic battlefield. He spoke in the afternoon and his brief speech was radiocast over a nation-wide radio hookup. His trip from the capital to Gettysburg was made by automobile, accompanied by his staff, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and a group of newspapermen and photographers.

At Gettysburg preceding his speech the President reviewed a Memorial Day parade with John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania. On the platform with the President were the few remaining survivors in the district of the soldiers who served in the Civil War.

Following his address he drove to Ogontz, Pa., deep in the Pennsylvania mountains, as the week-end guest of Jay Cooke 3d, on his fishing preserve. Mr. Cooke is the grandson of the Civil War financier, who played an important rôle in financing the Union cause.

The President's speech in full is as follows:

Fellow-Countrymen:

We stand today amid monuments to the valor and glory of a generation of Americans, North and South, now well-nigh gone. Most of those who bore the burdens of the Civil War have joined their comrades who sleep beneath these mounds. Of a thousand brigades which marched in that great conflict scarce a score remain.

To the dead we pay again our tribute of gratitude and devotion. To the living we extend heartfelt wishes for a continuation of peaceful years, serene in contemplation of their glorious youth. The time must come, all too soon, when these living ties of our generation with the historic past will have passed on. Then we shall have only cherished memories to remind us of those men who heroically died and those women who bravely suffered for great ideals, or who lived on to consummate the reunion of our country, to give stability to its Government and peace to its people.

Address Great Tribute

Every American's thought of this great battlefield of Gettysburg flashes with the instant vision of the lonely figure of Lincoln, whose immortal words dominate this scene. No monument has been or can be erected here so noble and enduring as that simple address which has become a part of this place. Greater than the tribute of granite or bronze remains that memorable message to the American people.

That appeal for the unity of our people and the perpetuation of the fundamentals of our democracy is as vital today in our national thinking as it was when Lincoln spoke.

Behind him were the 70 years of national experience that had passed between himself and Washington. His words from their span of the past rang with courage and assurance for the future.

Though no President has been so beset, though no time in our history has been so dark, though never have strong men been so affected with doubts, yet in the midst of all that turmoil he found strength to lift his head above the clouds and proclaim that vision which the passing years have so fully confirmed.

New Problems Arise

Today nearly 70 years have passed since Lincoln spoke. Ours is a new day and ours are new problems of the Republic. There are times when these problems loom ominous and their solution difficult. Yet, great as our difficulties may sometimes seem, we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less of faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task.

Lincoln's counsels sounded strangely when spoken in the midst of war. His was the call of moderation. Our history would be even brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none.

We shall be wise to ponder here what precious wealth of human life might have been preserved, what rivers of tears might never have flowed, what anguish of souls need never have been, what spiritual division of our people might have been avoided, if only our leadership had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln.

Ideals Served as Mold

Since his day reason has not always ruled instead of passion, knowledge has not always been sought instead of reliance upon unproved conjecture, patience has not ever delayed the impetuous feet of reckless ambition, quiet negotitaion has not always replaced the clamor of the hustings, prudent common counsel has not invariably overcome the allurements of demagogic folly, good will has not always won the day over cynicism and vainglory.

Yet the ideals which he inspired have served to mold our national life and have brought in time great spiritual unity. His words have poured their blessings of restraint and inspiration upon each new generation.

In the weaving of our destiny, the pattern may change, yet the woof and warp of our weaving must be those inspired ideals of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government, and of peace to which this Nation was dedicated.

Whatever the terms may be in which we enunciate these great ideals, whatever the terms may be in which we apply them, they must be held eternally valid. The common striving for these ideals, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment—these are the things that have made us a great Nation, that have created a solidarity in a great people, unparalleled in all human history.

The weaving of freedom is and always will be a struggle of law against lawlessness, of individual liberty against domination, of unity against sectionalism, of truth and honesty against demagoguery and misleading, of peace against fear and conflict. In the forming of this pattern, the abuse of politics often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams back the flow of well-considered action.

In the solution of the problems of our times we have some new lamps to guide us. The light of science has revealed to us a new understanding of forces and a myriad of instruments of physical ease and comfort to add to the joy of life.

Nation Is Spiritual Union

The growth of communications, of education, of the press, have made possible a new unity of thought and purpose. But the light that guides our soul remains the same as that whereby our fathers were led. It is the store of knowledge, the great inspiration of men's souls, the ideals which they carry forward, that have lifted the Nation to ever greater heights.

The Union has become not merely a physical union of states, but, rather, is a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experiment in social progress. Out of such variety comes growth, but only if we preserve and maintain our spiritual solidarity.

The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the Nation makes its lasting progress. To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect into every aspect of public life the spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion while reason seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the Nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us, these are the paths of true glory for this Nation.

They will lead us to a life more abounding, richer in satisfaction, more enduring in its achievements, more precious in its bequests to our children—a life not merely of conflict, but filled with the joy of creative action.

LIQUOR EXPORT BAN NOW LAW IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Exportation of liquor to the United States, which had been extensive and unrestricted since prohibition went into effect below the border, is now illegal.

Under provisions of the bill which became law May 31, liquor cannot be removed from warehouses for shipment to the United States and vessels laden with liquor cannot obtain clearance papers for United States ports.

ART AIDS INDUSTRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An association has been formed here of artists engaged in industry, with Sir Hubert Morgan as chairman of the committee. The object of the association is to develop and encourage the art of the designer for the material benefit of British commerce. It is the promoters' view that skill, originality and practicability of design are fundamental in constructing the real value on which commerce depends.

INAUGURATION OF DR. COMPTON JUNE 6 AT TECH

Returning Classes Will Greet New President During Reunion

Complete plans for the reunion of alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 6 and 7, during which Dr. Karl Taylor Compton will be inaugurated as president of Technology, were announced today by Thomas C. Desmond, national chairman.

The inauguration of Dr. Compton will be held in the great court in front of the institute at 3 p. m., Friday in the presence of the official representatives of educational institutions, scientific and engineering organizations from all parts of the world, national and state government officers, and several thousand alumni. Following the inauguration there will be a tea and reception for the delegates and alumni at the president's home on Charles River Road.

The formal banquet will be held at the Hotel Statler at 6:30, Saturday, where the speakers will be Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation-elect and Dr. Compton, president-elect. As president-elect of the Alumni Association, Mr. Desmond will preside. Following the formal dinner there will be dancing until midnight.

While many of the returning alumni will arrive on Thursday, the first activity of the reunion will begin on Friday morning with the arrival of the steamship New York. She will be met down the harbor by Boston fireboats, and aircraft will circle above her as she comes up to her dock.

Registration for the reunion will begin in the main lobby of the Institute at 9 o'clock Friday morning. At noon the alumni will attend a luncheon at Walker Memorial, where they will see for the first time the two large mural paintings recently finished by Edwin H. Blashfield. Fraternities will give luncheons for the alumni at their respective houses on Friday.

Late Friday afternoon two of Technology's crews will race on the Charles River Basin, and later there will be a number of outboard motorboat races. Most of the class dinners will be held Friday evening. At 6:45 the M. I. T. Women's Association, which is now celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, will give a dinner at the Hotel Statler. Later in the evening there will be dancing to which the alumni have been invited following their class dinners.

On Saturday there will be an all-day outing at the Ocean House at Swampscott. Buses will leave the various hotels at 9 o'clock, and from the institute at 9:30 o'clock. Returning from Swampscott at 4 o'clock they will arrive in Boston in time for the alumni dinner at the Hotel Statler.

During the day there will be yachting from Marblehead, with special transportation between Swampscott and the yacht clubs, and in the afternoon bridge for the ladies. The parade of the classes will begin at 11:15 a. m., when a motion picture record will be made. At noon a buffet luncheon will be served in the recreation hall near the beach. The reunion will come to a close with the formal banquet on Saturday evening.

The executive committee in charge of the reunion is composed of Thomas C. Desmond '09, general chairman; Samuel C. Prescott '94, vice-chairman; George L. Gilmore '90, treasurer; Laurence P. Geer '15, secretary; Robert H Richards '68, James W. Rollins '78, Isaac W. Litchfield '85, Everett Morss '85, Frank L. Locke '86, Harry J. Carlson '92, Willard H. Watkins '95, Charles E. Locke '96, Merton L. Emerson '04, Edward B. Rowe '06, Donald G. Robbins '07, Bradley Dewey '09, Harold B. Richmond '14, Harold E. Lobdell '17, J. Rhvne Killian Jr. '26, John F. Bennett '30 and Horace S. Ford, bursar.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN GETS NEW MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

men. Younger women, she said, should be alive to the responsibility they have of maintaining and impressing on the world the woman's point of view. Nowadays, she said, younger women might not feel so keenly as their elders the special distinctions in viewpoint between the sexes, but their responsibility must be to maintain a special and distinct outlook.

Miss A. Christitch, Jugoslavia, called upon young women to maintain their idealism, their dignity, charity, and resolute purpose.

A call for young women to make their influence felt in public life was issued by Dr. Maria Schauer. "Girls are not interested in political questions," she said, "because they do not see the connection between the social and legal reforms in which they are interested and the turmoil of politics." Yet she continued, reform must come through political channels.

Speaking for the younger generation itself, Fräulein Christl Beck-Managetta urged older women to take a greater interest in guiding their sisters and daughters into proper vocations.

The problems facing a young woman seeking a rightful share for herself in the world's work were discussed by Mme. Pinchon Landry. The present-day girl, she said, takes up work not as an interlude between school and marriage, but as a life career. Special difficulties might lie in the way of married women, but Mme. Pichon Landry urged that ways be found to give women opportunity without sacrificing their ambitions to those dependent upon them.

PRESBYTERIANS FAVOR COUNCIL

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church on May 28 voted down 179 to 22, a motion to withdraw from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America after charges of political activity and unorthodox beliefs had been made against the council and its radio minister, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Construction Begun on Huge Amphibions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Keel blocks for two 47-place amphibions have been completed at the plant of the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation here and their actual laying will be started the first week in June.

The amphibions, which have been ordered by the Pan-American Airways for passenger and mail service between Miami, Fla., and Cristobal, Canal Zone, will be the largest aircraft of that type yet built, and the largest commercial airplanes in this country. They have been designed to cross the Caribbean Sea in two non-stop jumps of approximately 600 miles each and to fly 900 miles without refueling. They will have a carrying capacity of 24 passengers and 1000 pounds of mail and luggage or 42 passengers and a crew of five for four hours of cruising.

The ships were designed to carry a useful load of 11,250 pounds and a gross load of 28,000 pounds at a high speed of 129 miles an hour.

Beautiful Hand Made, All Platinum

Diamond Solitaire

Set with ½ carat absolutely perfect diamond and two baguettes.

$250

All Platinum Wedding Ring, Hand Carving

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M. MILAN

MAKER OF FINE JEWELRY

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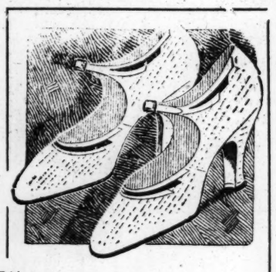

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"The Ribbon Strap"

The material . . . Tosca . . . has that charm of weave that distinguishes Shantung.

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SILK CREPE UNIFORMS

There's a simplicity of design in these summer weight Silk Crepe Uniforms. It reflects an air of well being in your home and indicates your discernment of those details so important in the successful hostess. These Uniforms come in Blue, Green, Gray, Black and White.

Other Maids' Uniforms From $3 to $16.50

Apron Sets $1.50 to $15

$13.50 and $15

French Organdy Apron Set with Swiss Embroidery at $6.50 *(as sketched)*

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Temple Place and West Street

BOSTON

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ESTABLISHED 120 YEARS IN BOSTON

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Suits
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Gifts
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Rugs
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TREMONT AT WEST STREET, BOSTON

Our Great Store and What It Means:

Looking back over the records of Chandler & Co. one finds that the basic principles with which the firm was launched in 1810 are still in effect. That its standards of quality, value and service have withstood every test is shown by its steady and amazing growth.

Keeping up with the spirit of the times has resulted in the present establishment of three great modern buildings which house extraordinarily complete stocks of fashionable merchandise.

To begin with, there are three whole floors devoted to misses' and junior misses' dresses, three entire floors of women's dresses and one floor of women's inexpensive dresses located next to a completely equipped sportswear department and an evening gown shop.

Coats for women and misses occupy two floors, and another entire floor is divided between linens, corsets, negligees and underwear. A fur department which knows no peer has been converted into one of the smartest of bathing suit shops for the summer. A suit department and the famous French Millinery Salon take up two more floors, and another three are devoted to the display of accessories for every costume.

Overlooking Boston Common is a department of choice Oriental rugs, backed by a completely stocked section of curtains, upholstery and drapery fabrics.

Fashionable inexpensive coats, dresses, suits and hats are sold in our Spanish Galleries which are located one floor below the main store.

All departments contrive to give the whole store that atmosphere of unity and service which have made it a leader in fashion for more than a century.

Pastel Sports Suits

Linen is chosen to interpret the sleeveless coats and front buttoned skirts of sports suits. Tuck-in blouses feature deeply pleated frill collars. 25.00

MISSES' DRESSES—SIXTH FLOOR

Georgette over Print

Is a fashionable combination this year. Small patterned printed silk dresses are covered by full-length coats of georgette. The slender lines of the dresses are accented by pleated ruching. 22.50

WOMEN'S DRESSES—FOURTH FLOOR

For Spectator Sports

Jackets of allover embroidered silk crepe are posed over short-sleeved pleated dresses for women. New wide box pleats are used to give added fulness to the skirt. 39.50

WOMEN'S GOWNS—FOURTH FLOOR

New Spreckled Shantung

Brought out as a new fabric for summer vacation and sports wear in tailored jacket dresses. Impeccable tailoring and trimming of buttons and tucks give much distinction to dresses in this material. 25.00

JUNIOR DRESSES—SIXTH FLOOR

Short Sleeved Dresses

Have found a place of their own in the summer mode. They are fashioned of printed silk, printed chiffon and silk crepe. Many find variety in lingerie touches at collar and cuffs, while others are simply tailored. 19.75

MISSES' DRESSES—SIXTH FLOOR

Embroidered Dresses

Bright little flower groups in pastel colors trim the bodice of silk crepe dresses. Wide box pleats swing from a scalloped hipline, which is also a new feature. 25.00

WOMEN'S DRESSES—FIFTH FLOOR

New Panama Hats

Cool, practical and smart for summer wear, panama hats take on the shallow crowns and intricate brims so popular in more dressy hats. Patent leather and two-color ribbons are used as trimming. 12.50

FRENCH SALON—SECOND FLOOR

White or Pastel Coats

Carrying out the smart lines of the new coat silhouette in flannel, cheviot and fine basket weave. High-placed belts, slightly fitted effects and subtle flares are graceful for both women and misses. 25.00

COATS—THIRD FLOOR

Camel's Hair Coats

Chosen for summer sports and travel wear because of their warmth and light weight. Belted models with tailored or raglan shoulders. 45.00

COATS—THIRD FLOOR

Tailored jacket dress of dotted chiffon, 35.00

JUSTICE MILLS OF WORLD COURT WORK STEADILY

Greece, Bulgaria, France, Switzerland, Italy and Turkey on Agenda

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Although the next session of the World Court does not take place until June 16, next, and, although in the month under review (April 15-May 15) no sessions of the Court were held, the machinery of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague has been kept quite busy all the time and the mills of justice have been grinding continually. During these four weeks the details have been submitted on the subjects which come up next month. And from this it appears that a most interesting period is ahead.

First of all the Court will have to consider the case between Bulgaria and Greece, arising to a certain extent out of the Neuilly peace treaty with Bulgaria, through which the frontiers of Greece were defined. The kernel of the whole difficulty, over which the two nations concerned have been haggling for years and years, lies in the seemingly irreconcilable views of the Greeks and the Bulgarians as to the exact meaning of the term "community."

Rights Given to Bulgarians

In the Neuilly peace treaty it was provided that Bulgarians in Greece would have a right to immigrate into Bulgaria and to carry with them their property, or, in the case of landed property, the value thereof. This same arrangement was to be applied, by reason of reciprocity, to the Greeks in Bulgaria.

The details of this intermigration were settled in a special treaty concluded on the same day as the Neuilly treaty providing for a special Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, working under the auspices of the League of Nations to be set up, to supervise the migration, to establish the value of the property and to decide all cases arising in this connection. But the treaty also provided that, when persons, be they Bulgarians or Greeks, who belonged to so-called "communities," immigrated, the properties of these "communities" to which they belonged, should also be liquidated in their favor. In that case the "community" should be dissolved.

Divergent Views Held

When, however, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal came to apply this clause, great difficulties arose as a result of the widely divergent views of the governments concerned as to the interpretation of the term "community." There was also another problem, namely, when should it be considered that a sufficient number of people had emigrated to warrant the dissolution of the "community." It is clear that a solution of the problem is highly desirable, as the whole work was held up during all these years on account of this difference. The Court has now requested the Bulgarian and Greek Governments, the Mixed Arbitral Tribune and also other bodies concerned to submit a memorandum, and this request has been complied with, and the case is going to be pleaded at The Hague from June 17 onward.

Free Zones' Question

The case of the free zones between France and Switzerland, which is to come up early in October of this year, offers some very remarkable aspects for the World Court itself. In this case the World Court has strictly maintained its standpoint, that all its activities in the name of justice must be public. The Court has accordingly declined to give "private information to parties on the results of its deliberations on the question of the free zones," as was requested in a special agreement concluded between France and Switzerland in 1924.

It may be remembered that the essential feature of the free zone system was that in certain districts in the neighborhood of Geneva, France had placed her customs line not at her political frontier, but at the inside edge of the zones bordering on French territory, in such a way that the importation of goods from Switzerland into these zones was free, while exportation of the products of the zones toward the rest of French territory and importation of French products into the zones were subject to the French customs regulations, save in so far as exceptions were granted by France in favor of the zones.

France Proposes Change

In 1919 France persuaded Switzerland that the time had come to change the old system of 1815 for something more consistent with modern conditions, and an article was accordingly inserted in the Treaty of Versailles pledging the two countries to negotiate a settlement. The first provisional agreement, however, was rejected by the Swiss nation in a referendum, whereupon the French advanced the customs line to the political frontier without obtaining Swiss consent.

On the latter complaining that this was contrary to the Treaty of Versailles, the French after some demur agreed in 1924 to submit the case to the World Court, but it took four more years to get the arrangement ratified, so the dispute did not actually come to The Hague till 1929.

The method of submitting the issue was somewhat peculiar. The Court was asked to deal with two questions, firstly, whether or not the Treaty of Versailles abrogated (or was intended to abrogate) the system of free zones, and, secondly, what was to be the future of these zones. A ruling "in private" was to be given on the first point and the Court was then to fix a time limit within which the two countries must reach agreement on the second issue.

Case Ready for Hearing

If they failed, the case was to come once more before the Court which would then give a public judgment both as to the existence or otherwise of the Zones, and their future status. The first time limit has now expired and the Court has set two new ones in which the parties concerned can each submit written arguments and documents and then answer in writing the case put forward by the other. The second of these limits expired on Sept. 30, so that the case will be ready for hearing early in October.

The World Court is very desirous to be able to finish the case in the course of this year, because, if it drags into 1931, it will create an extraordinary and rather difficult position as there will be two Courts sitting together. The mandate of the present members of the World Court expires on the last of December of this year.

Judges, however, who have undertaken a case, must conclude it also. So if the Zones case is not finished by the present Court in this year, the "old" and the "new" Courts will have to work side by side.

Status of "Free City"

In the lapse of time between the Bulgarian-Greek case and the Free Zones case, the Court will be asked to deal with two other cases, the first of which involves the question of defining the status of a "free city." The underlying issue, however, is whether it is possible to be a member of the International Labor Organization of Geneva, without being a member of the League of Nations. When Brazil withdrew from the League, she remained a member of the International Labor Organization and some doubts are felt as to the legality of the situation which has thus arisen. Unfortunately, however, this point has not been specifically raised in the Danzig case.

The second case to be dealt with in the period between the Bulgarian-Greek case and the Free Zones case is a conflict between Italy and Turkey, which finally is a question of interpretation of the Lausanne Treaty. It concerns the right of ownership over certain small islands belonging to the Dodecanese group in the Ægean Sea.

Canadians Approve Salmon Agreement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Sockeye Salmon Treaty with the United States received the unanimous indorsement of Parliament. A. D. McRae, Conservative member for Vancouver North, commended the treaty as being a decided improvement over that which came up last session and was held over.

As amended, he said, it added some additional territory to the area which would come under the jurisdiction of the International Salmon Commission which would regulate the catches of fish and the length of the open season, a provision had been added whereby two of the three commissioners from each nation must be in agreement to make acts of the commission effective, and precautions had been taken to prevent the treaty being a deterrent to electrical development on the Fraser River.

The Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, went further into the alterations made in the treaty and explained that the changes in the area covered by the treaty had been made at the suggestion of the United States.

R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, expressed satisfaction that the treaty would make it more difficult for differences to arise between the two countries and hoped that it would be ratified by the United States.

Mail Order Plants to Try Short Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The mail order plants of Sears, Roebuck & Co. will try out the five-day week during the months of July and August, it is announced. The general office here also participates. No reduction in pay is involved.

Working hours in various departments have been staggered to effect the change. Some workers will come down earlier and others stay later. A lengthening of hours during the five days is designed for various employees. Their total for the five days, however, it is stated, will be less than for the present 5½-day week.

"For a long time we have felt that a five-day week was desirable if possible to work out, provided service did not materially suffer," it is said at the home office of the company here. "It appears to have certain advantages and is in line with experiments that various other industries are making."

Celebrities in England Are 'Sued'; Proceeds Will Go to Charity Fund

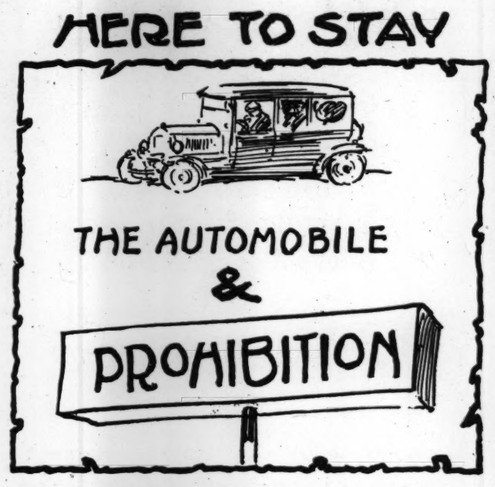
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Low, the cartoonist of the Evening Standard, has been the first to plead in the series of cross-examinations held by the London School of Economics in aid of a charity fund.

The charge brought against him, that of libeling politicians, was preferred by A. P. Herbert of Punch who is also a barrister of the Inner Temple. Philip Guedalla, the writer, was briefed to act for Low, but made it a condition that Low's children should be present so that he might use them to play on the sympathies of the audience. To add to the strength of his defense Low drew some pictures which were afterward put up to auction. W. Pett Ridge was the judge.

Other trials in the series included that of James Agate, dramatic critic, charged by Ivor Brown, writer, with "falsely pretending to be a highbrow." This trial has a real judge in Sir Ernest Wild, Recorder of London. Then Gerald Barry, editor of the Week-End Review, charges Beverly Baxter of the Daily Express with "underrating the public taste," before (Mr. Justice) Hugh Walpole.

Sir Nigel Playfair will hear the charge brought by Douglas Woodruff of The Times against J. C. Squire, who thinks that prohibition will come to England within 10 years. The charge is framed as "encouraging illicit drinking in 1940." Last in the entertaining series is the offense of J. B. Priestley, author of "The Good Companions," accused of "making a vast success with a healthy book." The prosecutor and writer, Harold Nicolson, should not have a difficult task in this case.



Large Share of Prosperity Laid to Shift of Money From Liquor to Families

(Continued from Page 1)

either did not answer or wired that they did not care to express any opinion. In 87 instances I had replies which were more or less complete. They showed a considerable divergence of opinion on the whole subject of the Eighteenth Amendment, but the important point is that only one correspondent said that men were spending as much for liquor as they formerly did. In a large majority of the answers it was said that the men were spending practically nothing for drink."

Convincing Dry Testimony

In steel mills and coal mines where heavy work has been supposed to encourage a demand for alcoholic drink, Mr. Crowther found through letters from company executives that expenditures by workingmen for liquor are materially less than they used to be.

The president of the American Rolling Mill Company at Middletown, O., wrote after a survey of various working forces:

"Both the assistant general superintendents were able to cite numerous instances of men who are valuable employees today but who were excessive users of alcohol prior to prohibition. In all of the cases pointed out the situation today has been changed altogether in that these men now own or are paying on homes; own automobiles and many other present-day conveniences."

This and other letters bore out a statement by the president of the Illinois Steel Corporation that economic conditions among that company's workers are much better than before prohibition.

Chief executives of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, Sharon, Pa.; the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; Follansbee Brothers, Pittsburg; the Shaw-Walker Company, Muskegon, Mich.; the Thompson Wire Company, Boston, and various member companies in the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers, all said their workmen are spending less money for liquor than was formerly the case. Ten principal supervisors of labor in the General Electric Company all agreed on this point and one of them estimated that in his city $200,000 a week was now being taken home that formerly went into the saloons.

Own Homes, Enjoy Luxuries

The general superintendent of Pickands, Mather & Company, which operates numerous mining properties, said: "We know that not as much money is spent for drink as formerly," and added there is concrete evidence to show that the money of employees is fairly well spent. He found that among 499 employees interviewed, 175 owned their homes though the company provides 180 houses that can be rented for $10 a month, 136 had savings accounts, 238 had either a piano, phonograph or radio, and 273 had automobiles.

"We feel that this shows a good general state of prosperity and happiness," the superintendent concluded. "We cannot see how this would have been possible under the old liquor system."

An even more striking statement regarding benefits to workers and their families came from the president of a coal mining company in West Virginia in these words:

"There is simply so much difference in favor of prohibition that those of us who like our liquor have to admit it."

This and much other similar testimony Mr. Crowther sums up by saying: "The answers from everywhere in the country are the same—workingmen are spending little or nothing for drink and a great deal on their families."

"Let us see what all this means," he continues. "The production of the country has increased within 10 years by between 25 and 30 per cent instead of at the normal rate of about 15 per cent. We have had a clear gain of between 10 and 15 per cent. The margin between "bad times" and "good times" is rarely as much as 15 per cent. In 10 years we have not only increased by more than the margin between good and bad times but have added another 15 per cent. It is in this extra percentage that we find the cause of our abundant prosperity.

Sweeping Changes Absent

"But is there any reason for so suddenly adding this large percentage? We have had a steady improvement in methods of manufacturing and some improvements in the methods of selling, but there have been no great and sweeping changes. They have all sufficiently improved to account for a normal 15 per cent increase. They have not improved—taking the whole nation—sufficiently to account for the added increase. Search the record as you will, you cannot find any change or series of changes which stand out as epoch making. We have made vast strides in automobiles and in the use of electrical power, but both of these were well under way before the start of the 10-year period.

"The one great and fundamental change that has taken place in this country during the past 10 years has been the coming into force of the prohibition amendment.

"Every figure of wealth that we know has steadily climbed. The index value of sales in department stores has gone from 87 in 1921 to 108 in 1928, and in mail order houses from 67 to 137. In 1919 we had only 2000 electrical refrigerators, and in 1928 we had nearly 1,250,000. During the same period, washing machines ran from less than 1,000,000 a year to around 6,000,000. Neither electric refrigerators nor washing machines can be considered as appointments of the wealthy. Everyone is familiar with the tremendous increase in automobiles, in motion picture houses, and in the comforts and necessities of life, as well as in the pleasures of life generally.

Rise in Consuming Power

"But there is also a very solid investment side. In 1919 there were around 18,000,000 individual savings accounts to a total of $13,000,000,000. In 1928 there were more than 53,000,000 accounts holding in them $28,500,000,000. In the building and loan associations, representing for the most part ownership of homes of moderate price, there were in 1919 somewhat over 4,000,000 members, while in 1927 there were more than 11,000,000 members. The wealthy do not bother with savings funds or building societies.

"The striking fact to be drawn from the statistics is the enormous consuming power of our people. Of course, we are sending some of our goods overseas, but it is the home market and not the foreign market which accounts for the volume in our enterprises. Without this home consumption we could not have production.

"This is where prohibition comes in. If the head of a family had wages of $100 a month and spent $20 for drink, he would not, going back to pre-prohibition days, absolutely waste his money, in so far as the prosperity of the country is concerned.

Automobiles Supplant Liquor

"But a purchase of liquor sets into motion a very small chain of purchasing while, if the family of the man has that $20 to spend, they will put it out into goods which require a deal of labor and start many chains of purchasing. Or the same effect will be had if they save part of the money. The difference in the effect on the country of a man laying out $20 a month over a bar and a wife laying out the same sum over a store counter is so great that giving the money to the wife amounts to an increase of family buying power of nearly $20 a month. To all intents and purposes, money diverted from drink to goods can be counted as new money.

"The amount which a moderate, steady drinker spent in pre-prohibition days over the bar will now buy an automobile on the installment plan. So a very great part of the prosperity which the automobile has brought is directly traceable to the diversion of expenditure caused by prohibition.

"How much is actually being spent for drink today? It is often said that the consumption of alcohol was decreasing at the time of the Eighteenth Amendment and that we were then on our way to achieve a real temperance. The Government figures do not say so. Take the three periods: 1900-1904, 1905-1909 and 1910-1914. The per capita consumption—which is the real test—of distilled spirits, wines and beer in the first period was 18.77 gallons; in the second period it was 21.46 and in the third 22.43. The largest increase was in beer, but there were substantial increases in spirits and in wines. The country was steadily drinking more and not less.

"The cost to the consumers before prohibition can only be estimated. Most certainly, assuming a decreased consumption to offset any increase in prices, the bill today could not be less than the lowest estimate from a trade source of the bill during the years immediately preceding the war—that is, more than $1,500,000,000. That is the absolute minimum of what the trade would be today. It is ridiculously low.

Diversion of Alcohol

"If the highest figures for diversion are true and all of this diverted alcohol is of the highest grade—which it is not—and none of it is seized by prohibition officers and all of it is sold at $50 a gallon, the present drink bill could run to $750,000,000 from this source alone. The actual figures must be very much less because a very large proportion of the alcohol diverted has been denatured and must be manipulated and redistilled. This would account for several million gallons and also some of it is seized. Not even the wildest calculation can put the present day illicit liquor trade in dollars as paid by consumers at more than $1,000,000,000. The actual amount spent for liquor today can hardly amount to more than $500,000,000, but whether it be $500,000,000 of $1,000,000,000, the amount is paid for a volume of liquor certainly not exceeding 20 per cent of that sold in the pre-war trade.

"Even if we are today spending $1,000,000,000—and we may be paying only half that much—there is a high saving over the pre-war average percentage for keeping that percentage we should today be spending at the least around $3,000,000,000 and at the most around $7,000,000,000. This means a net diversion of spending due to prohibition amounting to somewhere between $2,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000. The minimum sums which are being diverted from the saloon into the buying of goods or into savings accounts are enough to account for a large measure of our prosperity."

[The next article in this series will appear June 2 and by inquiring, "What is wrong with prohibition?" will analyze a number of the most frequently heard arguments against the dry law.]

Rumanian Press Law Regarded as Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A very drastic press law has just been passed in Rumania. It contains three clauses and provides first, that all persons will be punishable by correctional imprisonment of from three months to two years, who circulate in public through publications, pamphlets, newspapers, circulars or posters or by word of mouth untrue statements of a nature to produce a panic or to disturb the general security, public order and the peace of the people. Secondly, when the untrue statements would tend to affect confidence in the credit of the state or of private credit institutions or to disturb faith in public or private credit, the punishment will be from six months' to three years' imprisonment. Thirdly, all persons who bring to public knowledge documents or data which by their nature are secret, will be punishable by imprisonment of from one to three years.

Action under this law can be instituted only by the ministers under whose jurisdiction the offenses fall and all cases are to be considered "urgent" and given right of way.

It is feared here that the generality of this law will enable the Government to hold a club over the head of any paper or editor or politician with whom it is displeased.

California Farmer Travels Abroad, Selling Grapes in Many Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRESNO, Calif.—California's "sea-going farmer," just home from a tour of South America, is already planning another trip to the Orient next winter. He is Frank T. Elliott of Cutler, grower of grapes, whose fruit finds a market in China, Japan, the Malay States, and in other distant places.

With the opening of a new line of refrigerator ships from San Francisco to India, Mr. Elliott is planning to start out next winter with a "stock" of grapes from his San Joaquin Valley ranches, and "sell" them all the way from the Hawaiian Islands to Calcutta. Then, his business done, he will return home by the way of Egypt, Italy, France, and England.

Mr. Elliott, a graduate of the University of California, went "back to the farm" after college, but was not content to be "just another farmer." A few years ago he conceived the idea of taking his products to market—not to the domestic market, but to foreign countries. He loaded a shipment of grapes on a freighter bound for the Orient, and when a port was reached went ashore and sold some, taking orders for more, to be shipped later. He visited the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Japan, China, Indo-China, and the East Indies. Since then regular shipments of California grapes have gone to these countries.

The past winter Mr. Elliott has sought new worlds to conquer commercially, visiting Central and South America. In the latter continent fruit from this country must compete with Spanish fruit as well as with much native-grown fruit. However, Mr. Elliott believes that on the Atlantic coast of South America a market can be developed for California products.

Mr. Elliott reports that he was cordially treated in all of the South American and Central American countries and saw no evidences of an anti-American attitude. News of his trip preceded him in some places and he was met by newspaper reporters and camera men who wanted to talk with and "shoot" an American "farmer" who was so far away from home.

The exportation of California fruits is handicapped, Mr. Elliott says, by the fact that banks in this State will not accept commercial paper secured by fresh fruit shipments. He says that such facilities would increase the business done with South America because at present it is necessary for the shipper to extend liberal credit to the South American purchasers.

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Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Lord's Day, May 30, 1630.—"The wind north by east, a handsome gale, but close, misty weather and very cold; so our ship made good way in a smooth sea, and our three ships kept close together. By our account we were in the same meridian with Isle Sable, and forty-two and a half latitude."

Monday, May 31, 1630.—"Wind north-west, a small gale, close and cold weather. We sounded, but had not ground. About noon the wind came north by east, a stiff, constant gale and fair weather, so as our ship's way was seven, eight and sometimes 12 leagues a watch (four hours). This day, about five at night, we expected the eclipse, but there was not any, the sun being fair and clear from three till it set."

Today's chief interest was our distance from Isle Sable. Captain Milbourne was pestered with questions. He reported at dinner that Sable is a sandy island nearly 45 miles long, lying off the south-east point of Nova Scotia and surrounded by shoals and sand banks. "If my charts are correct," he said, "Isle Sable is an excellent place to keep away from. As desirous as we are of reaching shallow water near our destination, we shall run no risk of being driven upon one of Sable's shoals."

All who could be spared from the work of the ship were on deck at five o'clock to witness the expected eclipse. On adult faces there were indications of both interest and dread. Children held closely to their parents in manifest fear. An hour passed, and the tension was relieved when the Governor ordered supper "set on." I chanced to be seated at table near Richard Garrett, Charles Fines, William Coddington and Simon Bradstreet. Pastor George Phillips, saying grace, thank God for turning to nought the power of the Devil over the sun. My neighbors then began talking in low tones of the causes of eclipses, comets, earthquakes, tornadoes and epidemics, and were quite agreed that they were the Devil's work, permitted by God as warnings to his elect. Coddington evidently spoke for all when he expressed the hope that New England might prove to be a land especially favored by God, and so free from these manifestations of Satan's power.

Passport Cost Cut in House Measure

WASHINGTON — The House, on May 29, voted to reduce the cost of passports from $10 to $5 and to increase the limit to which they may be extended from two to six years.

This action was on a bill by David J. O'Connell (D.), Representative from New York. As originally introduced, it provided for the extension of the time limit, but the Foreign Affairs Committee amended it to reduce the passport fee to $5 for bona fide American school teachers going abroad for travel study. Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan, introduced an amendment on the floor proposing to strike out the discrimination in favor of teachers and giving the $5 feature to all. This was accepted by a record vote of 169 to 89.

ATLANTIC CITY GETS NEW AERIAL SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Daily, round-trip airplane service for passengers and express between the Metropolitan Airport here and Atlantic City will be inaugurated by New York Airways beginning on June 1, according to announcement made here on May 28.

The company also will operate one round trip each week between Newark, Baltimore and Washington, via Atlantic City. Fokkers, Fords and Sikorskys will be used. The new services have been timed to coincide with arrival and departure of Colonial Airways airplanes from and to Boston, so that through service between Boston, Atlantic City and Washington on Saturdays will be available.

TREATY ATTACK TO FOLLOW LINE OF NAVY CRITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

(R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and president pro tem of the Senate. He is an avowed big navy proponent and has long been a critic of limitation projects.

Regardless of what his position on the issue will be, friends of the treaty have complete confidence of its ratification before the Senate adjourns definitely for the summer. They are asserting that there will be less than 20 votes against the pact regardless of whether Mr. Moses is for or against it.

In order that a possible source of misunderstanding may be cleared up and to obviate a reservation that Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, who has manifested a friendly attitude toward the pact, has proposed, the State Department has opened negotiations with Great Britain and Japan for an exchange of notes on the so-called "escape" clause in the treaty.

This provision gives the three powers authority to build additional tonnage if the construction of France or Italy makes that necessary. Admiralty critics have urged that it should be made clear that in case Great Britain or Japan elect to take advantage of this provision, that the United States should be free to build the type of ships it desires, and not be restricted to duplicating the extra ships built by the other powers.

It is the Administration's desire to clear up this point by an exchange of notes rather than by a reservation. Mr. Swanson is understood to be agreeable to this procedure.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that he hoped to have his committee act on the treaty as soon as it has gone through some confidential documents that have been asked for from the State Department. The papers are mainly messages and memoranda exchanged between President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, in the negotiations that led up to the London conference.

Britain Protests Australian Duties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — Serious damage is being done to Britain's Australian export trade and to employment in the United Kingdom, by the Australian tariff increases contained in the schedule introduced last November, abandoning British preference in some cases, according to a memorandum received here from the British Board of Trade.

The memorandum states that the abandonment was based on the theory that it would not materially affect the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom. It was, therefore, hoped that the Commonwealth would keep in view the importation of goods coming practically and entirely from the United Kingdom, with a view to considering the renewal of the preference, if its removal had resulted in material increase in the proportion of foreign goods of these kinds.

Details are given in the memorandum of the serious way in which the new tariff will affect a large number of items in the United Kingdom trade with Australia.

James H. Scullin, the Prime Minister, replied that in practically all cases where British preference had been abandoned the reason was that the United Kingdom supplied either practically the whole or no appreciable portion of the imports.

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ANTIVIVISECTION WORK IS PUSHED IN AUSTRALIA

Public and Private Groups Active in All States Join in Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, S. Aust.—No state in Australia has carried the humane laws to such a point of thoroughness as South Australia. In that State an amendment to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, passed in 1926, makes the continual chaining of a dog illegal, and allows a seriously injured beast to be destroyed on the authority of one constable. Convicted persons are not only fined, but may also be deprived of ownership of the ill-treated animal.

In Victoria a proposed amendment to the Police Offenses Act, 1915, seeks, inter alia, to make licenses for horse users compulsory. This bill, which includes the prohibition of coursing and bearing-reins, has been waiting its chance to come before Parliament for about eight years.

The West Australian Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently stopped the muzzling of calves, and is endeavoring to bring slaughter regulations into line with the 1928 Scotland Act. Last year the New South Wales R. S. P. C. A. had legislation passed compelling vivisectors to hold licenses, thus reducing their number, but unfortunately exempting them from liability under the ordinary laws against cruelty. The Cash Captive Bolt pistol has been introduced into some municipal abattoirs, and been so successful that its adoption is likely to become more general. The number of people who, having learned of the suffering inseparable from trucking and slaughter, have ceased to eat meat is increasing; and as more is known of trapping it is expected that less and less fur will be used.

Restrictions have been placed on the capture of native birds, and in South Australia the export of native fauna has been practically reduced to trade between zoölogical gardens. Efforts are being made to improve these places of captivity from the prisoners' point of view, and the sympathy of children is stimulated by Leagues of Kindness and competitive essay writing. Special appeals are made once a year in Animal Week from pulpit, press and school desk, and the Jack London Club records a growing membership of those pledged to object to trained animal turns on the stage.

Alongside the main organizations, invested with powers of prosecution and subsidized, however meagerly, by the Government, are associations operating wholly on a voluntary basis. Of such Victoria alone boasts three—the Animal Welfare League, the Purple Cross Service, and the Melbourne branch of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection. In its short eight years' existence, the last named has accomplished much, bringing to light the hidden evil which has already won a hold even in this young country. Like its sister societies in four other states, it aims at abolishing all experimentation with sentient beings.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

This Freedom

Liberty in the Modern State, by Harold J. Laski. London: Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d net.

PROFESSOR LASKI'S book is a bright piece of skirmishing in the field of popular political science, and is an attempt rather to expose the restraints he does not believe in than to give us a fully considered analysis of the meaning of liberty. He defines liberty as "the absence of restraint upon the existence of those social conditions which in modern civilization, are the necessary guarantees of individual happiness." His aim is to look for "such a balance between the liberty we need and the authority that is essential as to leave the average man with the clear sense that he has elbow-room for the continuous expression of his personality." He seeks in the state the utmost possible freedom to "form our plan of conduct to suit our own character without social penalties." This pre-supposes, in his view, a "democratic state," though he omits to consider how far democracies succeed in enabling men to "make the government under which they live."

He holds, quite reasonably, that authority "lives not by its power to command but by its power to convince"—in which view he is really echoing Seeley's dictum that all government in an organic state depends in the last resort upon the government-making power of the people. And so he takes us through the whole series of desirable "freedoms"—freedom of conscience, freedom to vote, freedom of speech, freedom of the press—and these he extends, asserting the more doubtful claims to freedom from many other restraints. Thus he objects to all "censorships," both because they are arbitrary and because they defeat their own end. "The book, the pamphlet and the newspaper ought to circulate with unimpeded freedom in whatever direction they move." (He would, however, restrain the skilled orator inciting a crowd to disorder). He would permit the utmost freedom in industrial combination, and holds that even a general strike with a political object may at times be justified. In matters which affect social morality he thinks it "most important to leave the individual as uninhibited as possible in forming his own way of life, granted, of course, that he is adult and mature."

Rights and Obligations

Professor Laski's book, then, is an appeal for the widest possible absence of restraints upon associations of men, upon propaganda and upon private morals; and the basing of such state action as remains upon the good will of the people and the "determination" of society to make its politcal mechanism work.

We feel that he skates round the difficulties; that he does not come to grips with them. It is characteristic that whilst he speaks constantly of "liberty" and "rights," he hardly even mentions "obligations." He begins with a misstatement of the idealist doctrines of Hegel and T. H. Green. He accuses them of holding that "conformity to a code, and even compulsory obedience to it, is the very essence of freedom"; that "the real will is a common will which finds its highest embodiment in the state"; and that "when I obey the state, I obey the best part of myself."

This is a travesty of the idealist doctrine. T. H. Green specifically said: "The general principle that the citizen must never act otherwise than as a citizen does not carry with it an obligation under all conditions to conform to the laws of his state, since those laws may be inconsistent with the true end of the state as the sustainer and harmonizer of social relations."

"I reject the idea of a real will," says Professor Laski "and, still more, the idea that there is a common will in society." This latter statement he seems himself to contradict again and again, as when he affirms a "popular will to freedom" (p. 54) and a "determination" that may be present in society (p. 78) to bring this or that to pass.

Stereotyped Forms

But what is most deeply disappointing about Professor Laski's book is that, with his agile and fertile mind, in an account of liberty under modern conditions, he has been content to discuss it under the old stereotyped forms. The only restraints upon liberty that he considers are the restraints imposed through the organized power of the state. Even when he appears to be breaking new ground in discussing the influence of education and the press, it turns out that he is only thinking of their propagandist influence, so far as it may affect the citizen's attitude to the state.

But surely, today, the restraints which most vitally affect the modern man are no longer those imposed by governments. The latter, of course, still exist; but there are others, ubiquitous, more difficult to resist, which constitute so powerful a menace to private liberty that we are constantly calling upon the state to step in and free us from them. One of these is the accumulation of economic power in the hands of a few groups of industrialists. Another is the accumulation of the power of organized labor in the hands of committees—Professor Laski thinks only of the "freedom" to associate, and never of the possible tyrannies of associations.

But even these formidable instruments of constraint are not the greatest potential enemies to modern liberty. There are other, more insidious powers which are tending more and more to acquire monopolies over the agencies which shape and move the mass mind, so that the average citizen tends to be deprived of the essential food which would nourish him and enable him to act as a free, rational human being. Professor Laski thinks only of the "freedom" of these robot instruments to impose their will on the masses. He does not seem to suspect that that freedom is won at the expense of the spiritual freedom of the majority. We venture to suggest that this book is, in many respects, a quarter of a century out of date.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

The Period of Vegetation

Dandelion Days, by Henry Williamson. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

"PERHAPS it will be plainer now that certain effects are made by certain causes," writes Henry Williamson, in a preface to his rewritten version of the story of Willie Maddison's adolescent years. That story, "Dandelion Days," forms a part of the entire account of Maddison's life, his childhood, boyhood, youth and early manhood, which together make up the work called "The Flax of Dreams." These novels have been coming to the American public in what one must admit is a disconcerting, reversed order; first "The Pathway," which ends the story, then "The Beautiful Years," which begins it, and now "Dandelion Days," which gives an account of Maddison's school days. Regarded individually, each of these novels shows in high but varying degree beauty, insight, and an understanding of nature which transcends human observation and arrives at creative interpretation. Read in the order of their appearance, they produce a slight effect of anticlimax.

This sense of having been let down is due to the extraordinary significance and beauty of "The Pathway," and it may be mitigated for some readers by their satisfaction in tracing the "certain causes which led to certain effects"; that is to say, in understanding what made the Maddison of "The Pathway" become the inspired, misunderstood dreamer, the rejected harbinger of light that he was.

The loveliness that shimmered about "The Pathway" is not often evoked in "Dandelion Days." Willie Maddison is 15 when it opens, 18 when it closes. These are Willie's final years at Colham School. More than half of the book is filled with schoolroom scenes, which follow the true English tradition. More than a generation has passed between the time when Kipling's Stalky & Co. ragged their masters and the time when the drawing class in Colham enjoyed hilarious hours at the expense of Mr. "Useless" Worth; but there has not been any change in schoolboy nature in the interval, and the account of life at Old Colham will provide plenty of chuckles for those who do not take education too seriously. The school system was entirely unfitted for an unusual lad like Maddison, but, after all, it made surprisingly little impression on him. Its restrictions, inequalities, unfairness and general lack of comprehension were things to be endured, evaded, and forgotten as quickly as possible. They slid off from the real Willie, and almost as soon as school days were over he began to look back upon them with mild affection.

The same was in a measure true of Willie's relations with his father. Mr. Maddison did not understand his son. He had no patience to try to do so, and, though thirsting for an expression of affection from the boy, he blundered at every encounter into rebukes and commands that built the wall ever higher between them. Yet even that Willie took as a merely necessary inconvenience. His real life was in the woods with his chum, Jack Temperley, or, even better, by himself in the rickety catamaran on the Longpond. It was in his unconscious absorption of the habits of woodland life; in his eager, crudely expert attempts to keep a record of what he observed in his "Diary of Observations." Temporarily, but keenly, it was in Elsie, in his intense belief that he was in love with her and his bitter mortification over her indifference.

Mr. Williamson has displayed more humor in this novel than in the others; or, should one say, a keener sense of fun? It is a form of humor not to be mentioned in the same breath with the exquisite irony of "The Pathway," but it is a form that has its place. It makes "Dandelion Days" the gayest and easiest book that Mr. Williamson has written. Descriptions of nature and of old folk ways, given for their own sake without being subordinated to the development of the story, are fewer; correlatively, the story element is stronger, though there is no plot, but a series of incidents set in the framework of three school years.

Oom Paul and the Rand-gold

Johannesburg, by Hedley A. Chilvers. New York: Stokes. $3.50.

THE story of life on the frontier, though it may represent the birth of a nation, is not for the dispassionate historian to tell. It must be penned by the man of the frontier, who can catch the throb of an elemental struggle; who can sing of the indomitable courage that sends the lone trekker to the edge of the unknown. South Africa, whether of the velt or the Witwatersrand, may have seemed wanting in universal interest—the velt too dusty and horizonless, the Rand too much of a minefield; and the whole too thickly infested with clever speculators.

But let the man who knows the frontier—and clearly Mr. Chilvers knows every inch of it—add his own coloring to the story and the whole outlook changes. When Mr. Chilvers sees a new Rhinegold legend in those early days on the Rand; when he sees the whole story of industrial development symbolized in the great struggle between "Oom" Paul Kruger, with his sturdy voortrekkers of the velt, and the quick-witted gold manipulators of the Rand, he is unquestionably right; he has laid his finger on the true meaning of the beginnings of South Africa, and what is more, he tells the story in so entertaining a manner that, for all its accumulation of facts, it is a first-rate yarn.

When the scene opens, the Boers are already peacefully farming the velt. Pioneer Jennings, with a full share of "divine discontent," is guiding his ox teams away to the empty plateau of the Witwatersrand. He comes to a solitary homestead, Langlaagte, bush and streams everywhere, barking baboons, stampeding ostriches, blue mountains in the distance. Mynheer will sell Langlaagte for 12 oxen. Jennings offers eight, is refused, he "inspans" and drives on west to the setting sun, little dreaming that the land to be had for 12 oxen would produce 20 years later, £75,000,000 worth of gold.

A few prospectors came round by Langlaagte, and about the time that Widow Oosthuizen was building a new house, there came J. B. Robinson, millionaire from the Kimberley diamond mines, and saw that the very stones for building the house were gold-bearing. He offered £6000 for the place, and sent young Oosthuizen to Pretoria to find out from President Kruger whether he (Robinson) could have the right to mine there.

"The grim old President, who always wore a beaver hat which he would push back during interviews, and would . . . stare stolidly at the opposite wall, growled:

"'Well, Oosthuizen, how much is that man giving you?'

"'Six thousand pounds, President.'

"'What! For that little bit of ground?'

"'Yes.'

"'Has he paid you?'

"'Not yet, President.'

Kruger bade him hurry back and get his money, and the wily Robinson's mining right was assured.

The struggle had begun—the struggle between the simple, slow-moving "farmer-bibleman," contented with his lot and his home, and the restless, alert, modern expansionist, represented by the leading Uitlanders, who invariably triumphed in every material sense, but whose gifts to humanity seem to dwindle when put to any higher test.

To Oom Paul and his farmers came virtually no reinforcements. To the exploiters came all manner of towering manipulators, from Cecil Rhodes, who could drive a continent as deftly as a four-in-hand, and his indiscreet friend, Dr. Jim," to the Barnatos, Beits, Baileys, Phillipses and Ecksteins, whose plans required more than sturdy, home-loving Boers to halt. The powder was touched off with the Jameson Raid, Dec. 29, 1895; the Boer War followed, and an atmosphere conducive to a world war was markedly deepened.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Of Blotters and Calendars

SOMETIMES we incline to waver in our conviction that if a thing has happened since 1910 it is an improvement. Take blotters and calendars. Before the war they constituted one of the fundamental forms of advertising. And what better means is there of keeping something constantly before the eyes of a customer or a "prospect"? But where are they now? Oh yes, one still sees them, but not in the same numbers. They're old-fashioned now. Why bother to give aid and comfort to a few hundred clients when the cinema and the loudspeaker reach their millions?

Sadly we watch these sere old messengers drop away from our desk. They're vanishing rapidly. Until recently Macmillan's blotters came faithfully, but we're still using one showing the calendars of October and November, 1929. Already complaints are coming from correspondents that they can't read our letters. Presently this last blotter will fall to pieces, and we shall have to resort to those dull, plain ones, sans the beautiful lady in the picture hat, sans the lithograph of the paper company's home office.

* * *

Calendars, too. For years one of the most amiable concert managers in Boston supplied us annually with a calendar that precisely fitted on the door of a little cubby-hole in our roll-top desk. (Yes, another old-fashioned habit: we still use a roll-top desk. Otherwise, where should we stuff all the papers and letters we can't bring ourself to throw away just yet?)

This year the calendar didn't come. We have substituted for it a calendar from our bank. But it isn't the same thing at all. This bank calendar is all right as to width, but it's just half an inch too long. Hangs below the bottom of the cubby-hole door in most untidy fashion. And we can't trim it because that would spoil the neat border over the Indian's head, and possibly take off the tip of his feather too. We don't ask for one of those new-fangled fountain-pen holders that you're always knocking over; but we do think something ought to be done about supplying us with calendars that fit that door.

* * *

By the way, we never did receive a calendar from a book publisher. But if the publishers are remiss in the matter of blotters and calendars, they keep busy. When they're not announcing a new price cut they're sending out broadsides. Lately their favorite publicity appeal is to give an author's "own story" of "How I wrote my book." Some day we hope to read an author's explanation of "Why I wrote my book."

Still, everybody should be interested in Emil Ludwig's lightest word. He has been stirred to reply to critics who blame him for writing a book on Lincoln after having been in America for only a few months:

"From my youth onward I have always studied the portraits of my heroes. When I knew little more of Goethe than a university student, I undertook to study through and through the long row of 160 identic portraits of him, and wrote on 10 pages the history of his face. Yet, later on, after I had studied the 150 volumes of his works and letters to write a book of 1300 pages, these pages contained nothing new; they gave the details illustrating my first conception.

"When I began work on this book Lincoln's figure was familiar to me, although I knew little of the external history of his life. After studying the many contrary documents and sources I endeavored to write his life by the same method I used years ago when in eight months I wrote the life of Napoleon—for the art of portraying human characters cannot be achieved by merely studying historical documents."

* * *

Thus the biographer's task is even simpler than we had supposed. If 150 volumes tell you nothing new about a man after you have studied 160 of his "identic" portraits, there certainly is no need to take eight months to write his Life.

One of the Ten $100 Prize Winning Cover Designs for Everyman's Library (Dutton).

The Authentic Hardy

The Later Years of Thomas Hardy (1892-1928), by Florence Emily Hardy. London: Macmillan. 18s. net. New York: Macmillan. $5.

THE second volume of Mrs. Hardy's biography of her distinguished husband is as illuminating, enthralling and carefully compiled as the earlier book, and it has the additional virtue of being more intimate, for it covers the years in which their companionship developed. Thus she has been able not simply to present a document of facts and utterances and dates, but one that is colored throughout by her own affection and admiration, and the inspiring consciousness that she shared the confidences and literary secrets of a genius. One example of this is to be found in the last chapter, which includes a section of "Notes by F. E. H." —Mrs. Hardy's initials:

"Nov. 27, 1927. T. H. has been writing almost all the day, revising poems. When he came down to tea he brought one to show me, about a desolate spring morning, and a shepherd counting his sheep and not noticing the weather."

This, explains Mrs. Hardy, is the poem in "Winter Words" called "An Unkindly May." On the following day she records that he spoke about ambition, and said that he had done all he meant to do, but "he did not know whether it had been worth doing." His one ambition at the beginning of his career, so far as he could remember, was to have some poem or poems in a good anthology like the "Golden Treasury." The model he had set before him was "Drink to Me Only," by Ben Jonson.

Truly a modest aspiration for an author whose eventual achievement was so colossal! We are now able to perceive why Hardy was always shrinking, and often tentative, in his art. Previously it had puzzled us to find that he pursued literature with so little dogmatism, but when we read that "he said that if he had his life over again he would prefer to be a small architect in a country town," we are reminded of the surprised and bewildered personage in satire who had honors thrust upon him. Only an author with this particular temperament would have abandoned the writing of novels, as Thomas Hardy did, because of the hostile reception given to "Tess" and "Jude"—a probability about which many people have been skeptical, but which Mrs. Hardy makes a certainty.

Hardy must have felt himself to be unworthy of the position that his novels gave him to have vacated it when he was challenged. He was "well-nigh compelled, in his own judgment at any rate, if he wished to retain any shadow of self-respect, to abandon at once a form of literary art he had long intended to abandon at some indefinite time." Can we imagine Balzac, or Dickens, crumpling up like that before a blast of adverse criticism? The difference between them and Hardy was that they set out at the very commencement with the determination to be great and famous, while he set out to be—well, a timid poet, wholly unaware of his latent power, who took for model, "Drink to Me Only," by Ben Jonson!

This quiet, retiring character of Hardy's is apparent all through the book. In the earlier part of it we find the poet coming year after year to London, like any other country visitor, for the "season"—which to him meant a time of picture-gallery visiting, concert-going, and dining out with his intellectual contemporaries. He listened to advice about his books meekly; rarely was he provoked to contradict, rarely did he take the trouble to stand for his rights. Indeed, he was far oftener provoked to stand for the rights of others, human beings and animals alike. His integrity as artist was equaled only by his gallant defense of all the helpless, weak things around him.

Mrs. Hardy seems especially proud of this trait, and she is justified, for she has never failed to show, in her own modest, self-effacing way, that her pride in her husband's art is there in its right proportion. She gives us many an intimate detail concerning his method of work, particularly the later novels and the poems, notably "The Dynasts," and she is quick to emphasize the countless little influences that contributed to it. That is why, with this volume and the previous one, "The Early Life of Thomas Hardy (1840-1891)," she has added another memorable picture to the gallery in which is depicted that most fascinating of beings, the great artist in his workship. If ever a portrait suggested greatness, it is this of Hardy.

THOMAS MOULT.

Slaves in the Modern World

Slavery, by Kathleen Simon. With Preface by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d. net.

THOSE who imagine that, because property in human beings is no longer legally permitted in the civilized countries of the world, it has ceased to exist, will receive a rude shock from Lady Simon's book. "There are certainly in the world today," she says in the first chapter, "at least 4,000,000 slaves. There are probably many more; their number may even exceed 6,000,000." She then takes the reader on a tour of the parts of the world in which the practice still persists, such as Abyssinia, the Sudan, Arabia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, China, Nepal and elsewhere. Thence she goes to places like Central and South America and the Philippines, where the system of debt slavery "binds the peon not merely for life, but in advance fastens its shackles upon his children and even upon his children's children." She shows also how, in certain parts of Portugal's African colonies, contract labor, "indistinguishable from slavery," has literally decimated the population.

Lady Simon has displayed much skill, as well as courage, in marshaling her evidence. Every now and then, as is excusable, her enthusiasm runs away with her. Thus, in speaking of Abyssinian forays in the Sudan, she says, "Perhaps one of the most serious raids was that which took place across the Dinder in 1925." In point of fact, this "terrible raid," as she calls it, resulted in no captures of slaves and no injury to the local inhabitants or their stock. The official account makes it quite clear that the raiders did nothing more than poach large quantities of ivory and game.

Need of Constructive Work

It would, indeed, appear that Lady Simon has considerably overemphasized the gravity of the border raiding in that part of the world. The British White Paper, Cmd 3217 of 1928, from which she quotes extensively, gives the total number of persons captured by Abyssinians in the Sudan and Kenya Colony between 1917 and the end of 1927 as less than 100 all told, and of this total quite a number are stated to have escaped or been merely held to ransom. No doubt not all the incidents have been reported but, at worst, the numbers of slaves obtained in this manner can constitute only a microscopic percentage of Lady Simon's 4,000,000. Moreover, the worst raids occurred mainly in the years 1917 to 1919, when Abyssinia was still in a state of civil war.

In fairness to the countries indicated by Lady Simon, it is necessary to say that any estimate as to the numbers of slaves can only be a matter of guesswork. Lady Simon's guess may be as good, or even better, than another's, but it remains a guess. In one case, at any rate, she is wide of the mark. To argue that, because in other "backward" states in tropical and sub-tropical areas, slaves generally number 10 per cent of the population, therefore "we are able to estimate the total number of property slaves in Arabia at something over 700,000," shows a lack of comprehension of the peculiar conditions in that country. Lady Simon has apparently consulted only two authorities on Arabia. She makes no reference to the testimony of Eldon Rutter, who lived in Mecca and Medina for a year and a half, moving freely among the people, not as an Englishman but as an Asiatic. He observed that few slaves were coming into Arabia across the Red Sea. The colonies of African ex-slaves and their descendants—known as the Abid—which are to be found in various parts of the interior may, perhaps, reach the figure named by Lady Simon, but they cannot properly fall within the slave category.

If Lady Simon has been a little hard on some countries, she has certainly been lenient to others. Thus, she says nothing about labor conditions in the Belgian Congo. That sheet will not be clean until the Belgian Government can see its way to paying adequate salaries and pensions, thus relieving its civil servants of the necessity of seeking commercial employment in the colony when they retire. Again, except for one passing reference, the French colonies in Africa escape unscathed from Lady Simon's indictment. But, if Albert Londres is to be believed, French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa have much to answer for. No less than 2,600,000 natives of the former and several hundred thousand of the latter, he says in "Terre d'Ebène," have left French territory. Why? "They have fled from our methods of labor."

Gravity Overemphasized

Such facts, however, serve only to make one agree the more cordially with Lady Simon that the fight against slavery "calls for all our energies," and demands the mobilization of public opinion against slavery in all its forms. Lady Simon has done good work in reminding the civilized world of its duties in this respect. One could have wished that she had added a chapter, describing the constructive work which needs to be done. Mere appeals to sentiment lead nowhere, for the physical act of setting the slaves free is the smallest part of the problem. Bitter experience has shown that the slave-owner is simply co-erced, without being convinced, he merely evades the law. Moreover, side by side with the mentality of slave ownership there has grown up a slave mentality which has to be eradicated. Of the 200,000 slaves set free by Great Britain in Sierra Leone Protectorate, on Jan. 1, 1928, all but about 1 per cent remained with their former masters.

Actually, however, the reformer may congratulate himself on the fact that many things are working indirectly toward the desired end. The motorcar is one, for it tends to make slave labor uneconomic. So do railways. The success of communities, based on free labor, adds a silent argument which carries conviction. Education, propaganda, more equitable laws, and, above all, an impartial administration, can and must all play their part in the campaign.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Whole in Sculpture

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

UNTIL October the current large exhibition of sculpture will remain on view at the Brooklyn. Most art shows are so fleeting there is scarcely time enough to bring them to general attention before they are gone. The more satisfaction, then, in commenting on a comprehensive group of recent work by sculptors active in the United States that is to stay put all summer.

In general it may be said that the works making a definite, clear effect on the observer are those which indicate that the artist has added something to his subject and has taken something away. That is, he has brought order into the overabundance of material in nature by adding his sense of design, and by taking away irrelevant details that would distract attention from his central idea.

Because a copy of nature, with nothing added or taken away, is not a work of art, the entire human figure is perhaps the most difficult of all subjects in sculpture. It is possible for an expert craftsman to surpass a Rodin or a Bourdelle in skillfully copying nature, and yet produce nothing worthy of the name of art. It was the addition of these masters' ideas to their material that made the difference between their fame and the inconspicuousness of men without ideas who were good copyists.

In "The Three Ladies Fountain," by Charles Cary Rumsey, the first effect one gets from the ensemble is that of design. Each of the three figures is in a different posture. One is making a step, one is poised between steps, one is bending over, looking at her right foot which she holds in her left hand. The two upright figures touch hands, completing with the third a circuit of interest. The intricacy of this composition is enormous, with its interplay of harmonies and oppositions, but the whole is simple in its general effect of a wreath composed of three lissome figures. To accentuate the continuity of interest, the sculptor suppressed many localized details and sharpened the planes of the heads.

Charles Cary Rumsey

With some 80 examples of Charles Cary Rumsey's sculpture, this exhibition constitutes something of a memorial to this artist. Two of his monumental works, each employing the figure of a horse in heroic size, stand in front of the museum. One of these, his study for a "Pizarro" statue, makes a handsome green mass as seen against the white stone of the building. Mr. Rumsey seemed partial to green. It often appears in such plaster studies as his friezes for the Manhattan Bridge. In these studies may be seen at work an artist fertile in ideas, with a sure feeling for the disposition of spaces and the attainment of balance through opposition of forms.

Charles Grafly

A special showing, too, is given to the work of Charles Grafly, with 20 examples on view. His bust of Frank Duveneck is one of those zestful evocations possible only as one exuberant artist's appreciation of another. This Duveneck is all expression. The inner urge seems to be puffing him out wherever there is no restraining bone. One can but marvel at the subtlety of the sculptor's observation, as one examines the definiteness with which the broadly flung planes are modeled. Here we find no copying of detail but a faithfulness to that larger element, vibrating light and shade, playing about every characterizing shape of the parts that constitute the whole. So faithfully do these parts serve the whole that one's attention is forced always back to the mass with that hearty nose, emotional mouth and square-cut chin as focal point of interest.

Of heroic scale, in their implications, are Malvina Hoffman's sketches for a statue of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Emotion in these figures is white hot. Each figure expresses in every line and movement a single tense idea. How little niceties of detail matter when the whole is right is proved by Trygve Hammer's "Grizzly Bear" in plaster, which seems to have been evolved from some composition that would take only a broad slashing cut. The result is an assemblage of large areas cut at marked angles, providing a living play of shadow. Mr. Hammer's "Animal Relief" in plaster exemplifies well-considered composition within the flat plane of architectural sculpture.

Oskar J. W. Hansen

"Wings," by Oskar J. W. Hansen, evidently had its inspiration in man's conquest of the air by airplane, for the arms are extended up and down in the form of airplane propellers, slenderized, imparting a sense of swiftness and flight. Further accentuation of the impression of ethereality is provided by the streamline treatment of the parts, which seem to melt into each other in this lithe interpretation of a totality of aspiring linear movement.

"The Gossips," by Mahonri Young, has for subject two peasant women on their way to market. This is a twin statuette on two bases, permitting alterations in the relation of the figures. The women bend slightly forward under the weight of their burdens, and in the movement of their vigorous walking. The simplified planes in the modeling and the full realization character make this work dramatic in its singleness of effect.

In the work of the 135 sculptors represented in this exhibition there are many unusual notes, even to that of caricature, though nothing else in this particular vein quite touches the portrait of Mayor James J. Walker, one of the museum's permanent sculpture items, which visitors smile at as they wander through the five rings of exhibits. "Man With Accordion," by Chana Orloff, is tinged with humor in its grotesqueness, while the same artist's "The Bird" connotes a mystical strain. "Child's Head," by William Zorach, attains to the majestic simplicity of Egyptian portraiture in stone, with its use of an individual as theme for a work of universal implications.

Archipenko and Clark

In an exhibition that deserves comment from several viewpoints, one can now only refer in passing to the imaginative elongations of Alexander Archipenko, the alertness of Stirling Calder's "Head of a Man Talking," the unique patina of Harold Cash's "Claudia," the freshness of invention in Edouard Chassaing's "Scrolls," the rightness of the differentiated colored wood masses in Allan Clark's "Sun Priest," the stylized silhouettes of Hunt Diederich's "Polo Players," the tenement humors of Abastenia St. L. Eberle's "Hurdy Gurdy," the forthright summarizations of Duncan Ferguson's "Siamese Cat," the continuity of tireless motion in Joseph C. Fleri's "Sower," the personal observation and expressiveness of Laura Gardin Fraser's "Nude Figure," the decorative largeness of F. Hammargren's "Lotus," the repose of C. P. Jennewein's "Coral," the quality of folklore in Sergei Konenkov's "Cosmos," the humor of Gertrude K. Lathrop's popeyed pup "Bozie," the tonal charm and many-sided interest of Georg Lober's "Amo," the authoritative indication of movement in H. A. MacNeil's "Into the Unknown," the romantic grace of Edward McCartan's "Girl with Goat," the decorative mass of Margaret J. Postgate's "The Mother," the color charm and tenderness of A. Phimister Proctor's bluish portrait plaques, the lithe delicacy of Janet Scudder's "Shell Girl," the classic poise of A. A. Weinman's "Sphinx of Power," the youthful thrust of R. Tait McKenzie's "The Relay," and the decorative archaicisms of John D. Brcin's "Razin, the Cossack Bandit."

Heinz Warneke

"Water Carrier," by Heinz Warneke carries suppression of detail to the point where it is barely indicated within the mass. Rigid omission of all but the heads of a child and its mother, and one of the mother's firmly encircling hands, makes a powerfully simple and direct thing of Jose de Creeft's "Maternity." The material, dark granite, adds to the effect of strength, and the veining of the stone adds a subtle surface charm.

Beauty of material has often appealed to the artists represented in this exhibition, so there is a welcome variation from the usual bronze and marble. Woods of many sorts, polished and in the rough, are used—ebony, pine, teak wood, oak, walnut, lignumvitæ, maple, mahogany and pear wood—each considered in its value as to texture, bringing forth the inherent qualities with a caressing appreciation that is strongly conveyed to the gallery visitor.

Variety of color, too, is provided by this great range of material. The brown tones of Bryant Baker's heroic "Pioneer Mother" group, occupying a central place in front of the museum, makes this copy of the statue recently unveiled in Oklahoma supplement strikingly the greens and blacks of the Rumsey figures which flank it. In its large human note, the Baker work provides the best sort of attention-caller to the general public that an important sculpture show is going forward, a show to compare with the outdoor exhibition now on in Philadelphia, and giving the people of the East some notion of the vastly more expansive show held in San Francisco in recent months under auspices of the National Sculpture Society and financed by Archer M. Huntington.

'The Glen Is Mine'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Everyman Theater, the Scottish National Players in "The Glen Is Mine," by John Brandane. Producer, Elliot Mason. The cast:

Mrs. Galletly	Nell Ballantyne
Angus MacKinnon	Archibald Buchanan
Colonel Murray	H. C. Stark
Jock Galletly	W. Levack Ritchie
Dr. Morrison	Archibald Henderson
Captain Charlie	Moultrie Kelsall
Stockman	Ian Sadler
Morag MacKinnon	Meg Buchanan
Murdo MacKay	Andrew Stewart
Dugald MacPhedran	James Gibson
Mrs. MacAllister	Moira Buchan
Mrs. Duncan	Elliot Mason

John Brandane's comedy, now for the first time acted in London abundantly proves that he possesses a shrewd sense of character, combined with keen, pawky humor, a touch of poetry on occasion, and fine technical efficiency in squeezing, with nice economy of means, the full theatrical effect from his situations.

"The Glen Is Mine" is a Highland comedy, concerned with the successful efforts of a canny crofter, Angus MacKinnon, to escape bankruptcy and eviction, which a local laird's son, who wants possession of the property for mining purposes, is seeking to bring about. It is an unpretentious, yet thoroughly enjoyable tale of Scottish life and manners, and it kept a delighted audience chuckling from first to last. The play has only one marked weakness—too large a share of the interest centers upon Angus. Fortunately, however, the representative of that dour crofter—Archibald Buchanan—proved himself fully equal to the occasion, and, in his drily humorous manner, gave us a vivid and sympathetic character-study of a genuinely national type. There were one or two weak spots in an otherwise finely balanced cast, to which was accorded a reception the spontaneous warmth of which indicated that "The Glen Is Mine" can repeat, across the border, the deserved success it has won in Scotland. That success may be more complete, if one or two of the players will tone down a little their dialect for unaccustomed southern ears. P. A.

"Portrait of a Young Lady," by Amedeo Modigliani.

Modern Art at Venice

By FRANK RUTTER

Venice

IT IS a pleasant thought that there is one language which people of all nationalities can use and understand, the language of pictorial and plastic art. At Venice, where the world's largest exhibition of modern art is now being held, the Spaniard can leave his own pavilion and walk into that of Belgium or Germany, and if there is anything he does not approve of it will be not because of any national or linguistic barrier, but because the artist in question holds and practices one of those diverging artistic theories which are common now to all countries.

Mostly the international art we see at Venice is of a realistic or impressionist character, something based on vision, and consequently something all who will may understand. The Spaniard may be inclined to view the world in a rather more austere and somber manner, playing his color symphonies in the bass rather than in the treble. France, Belgium and Young Holland tend to pitch their picture-melodies in a higher and gayer key; but these differences of color or differences of tone are matters of taste and do not obscure understanding.

How pleasant a thing it is, also, to note how old animosities disappear in the realm of art. Ten different nationalities have their own collective displays in their own national pavilions; but some countries are too poor to have a building of their own, and to artists of these nations Italy generously gives hospitality in her own vast building. Thus Austria cannot afford a pavilion of its own, and so we have the gratifying spectacle of a Tyrolean artist of Austrian nationality, Herbert Gurschner, being given a place of honor in the Italian building, an honor well deserved by the power, intimacy and charm of his monumentally conceived "Watercarrier, Amalfi."

The Political Influence

Generally speaking, however, the present exhibition is on a lower level than that held two years ago. This is especially true of the Italian collection, which is dominated by vast canvases, of a political rather than an artistic interest, glorifying Il Duce and the Fascist régime. This pictorial militancy is, on the whole, repulsive to the art lover, who turns away from it with relief to the strange, wistful portraits and figure pieces of Modigliani. For all his limitations and eccentricities, genius cannot be denied to this painter, ignored during his lifetime, highly honored now. The collective exhibition of his work at Venice proves not only the peculiar grace and sensitiveness of his line, and his power of expressing character in his own strange, summary fashion, but also the decorative charm of his enamel-like paint in austere symphonies of crimsons, blues and orange flesh color.

A room devoted to the masterly lithographs of Toulouse-Lautrec, and another full of maliciously witty, if rather poster-like paintings by Keer van Dongen, give the French Pavilion an importance which it would hardly possess otherwise; since apart from these special collective displays the general standard of the French paintings is decidedly lower than it was two years ago. Instead of Bourdelle or Maillol—whose works always command attention—Despiau is given the place of honor in the sculpture section, and his sculpture, capable and talented as it may be, is not profoundly impressive or inspiring.

Great Britain, on the other hand, is stronger in its general level but weaker in its special displays than it was in 1928. Epstein stands out as the most powerful and original sculptor in the whole exhibition, and had his nine works been well shown and grouped together in one room, they would have been the outstanding feature of the 1930 Venice International. Scattered in several rooms their cumulative effect is dissipated.

Sickert and Rothenstein

The same may be said of the Sickerts, which might have made another strong feature had they been better selected and better arranged. As matters stand the 20 drawings and etchings of Sickert are more representative of his true genius than the five paintings shown. Glyn Philpot is hardly original or strong enough to stand the test of a group display in an international exhibition. After Epstein and Sickert, William Rothenstein, with his sober but scholarly paintings, makes the most effective group display. This year there are no pictures by John or Orpen, but there is a good middle-period Steer, "Hydrangea." A painting of fishes by Peploe, a decorative composition by J. D. Fergusson, an Italian landscape of fine quality by Bertram Nicholls, and some good things by Roger Fry, Ginner, Lucien Pissarro, William Roberts and Paul Nash help to make the miscellaneous collection better and more representative than it was last time.

The contents of the new American pavilion are disappointing, and I doubt whether it is adequately representative of the best work being done in the United States. The picture making the strongest appeal to European taste in point of quality is Childe Hassam's delicately colored snow scene, "Fifth Avenue in Winter." Charles Hawthorne's vigorous and solidly painted "The First Mate," Alexander Brook's portrait of "Reginald Marsh," Elmer Schofield's snow landscape and Rockwell Kent's "Baltistrada" are other American pictures which have attracted attention.

Belgium again maintains a good average, Philibert Cocks and Rodolphe Strebelle being two outstanding personalities. Otto Dix and Karl Hofer are the most interesting German painters represented at Venice, while Willy Sluiters is the most effective of the painters from Holland. J. Solana is at once the best and most characteristic painter in the Spanish pavilion. Czechoslovakia and Hungary make less satisfactory displays, but in the pavilion of the former country Karel Holan's "Mother and Child" shows a sense of color and quality.

The Russian pictures had not arrived by the opening day, and it seems doubtful whether any Russian art will be seen at Venice this year.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Capt. C. W. Knight has followed up his interesting and beautifully illustrated lecture on the golden eagle with another film showing the life of the sea hawks or ospreys. And in making this picture he removes an unjust reputation from the osprey, that beautiful bird, largest of hawks but smallest of eagles, hitherto wrongfully accused of feeding on fowl as well as fish. Until recent years the ospreys were still inhabitants of the British Isles, their last home being on a lake island in Scotland, where a lone pair nested, protected but, alas, in vain. A brazen collector robbed the nest of all its eggs, and so the osprey became extinct in Great Britain. The pictured story of this questionable exploit forms an excellent introduction to the film.

Captain Knight determined if possible to bring back the ospreys to their Scottish home. So he set off for a lonely island in America, now not only an osprey sanctuary, but a nursery for young pheasants, who incidentally are never molested by the ospreys. The journey to this island offers some interesting pictures, especially those taken unawares of New York's daily life.

At the island, the osprey, a shy and clever bird, is outwitted by the photographer. First a "hide" of flotsam and jetsam is built near the nest, with which the birds grow familiar. Then one day Captain Knight and an assistant enter the "hide," purposely letting the ospreys see them. Later the assistant leaves, and the ospreys, evidently unable to count, and thinking the coast is clear, pursue their domestic concerns, undisturbed by the clicking of the hidden camera, to which they have been already accustomed by the rattling of tin cans in the breeze.

The resulting photographs are wonderful. The ospreys build their nest in any available position, from the top of trees and rocks to the sand of the seashore. For building they take anything handy, and Captain Knight brought back a miscellaneous collection of their materials, including an old slipper and the head of a rag doll. The nest completed, the mother broods her eggs, while the father seeks the daily fish ration.

The fishing pictures are marvelous. The osprey dives from a great height, striking the water first with his feet, stretched over his head like a diver's arms, reappearing with a fish in his talons, weighing anything up to about six pounds; returns home and hands it over to mother, who feeds the children, piece by piece, with all that gentle tenderness also characteristic of the golden eagle. The young are pretty, somewhat resembling the baby pheasants, though the ospreys evidently know the difference. In this nest there are three children, Jock, Jamie and Jean, named for the human inhabitants of this island, who are all Scots. Then we see various pictures of the domestic life and physical training of the young birds. A violent family dispute between Jock and Jean ends harmoniously, the mother taking not the slightest notice of their quarrel.

The last picture of the series shows the return of Captain Knight to the Scottish island with four ospreys, where they are liberated, properly protected, and it is to be hoped, will live happily ever after. C. F. A.

Motion Pictures

"All Quiet on the Western Front"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Central Theater is being shown the Universal Pictures Corporation's talking film version of "All Quiet on the Western Front," based on Erich Maria Remarque's book of the same name. The screen version has dialogue by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott, and was directed by Lewis Milestone.

This is a faithful, though modified, transcription of Remarque's realistic account of the horrors of the World War, as seen through German eyes. Enough of the terrors of the soldiers' experiences are pictured to make one doubt if there can be another such war as long as this film is being exhibited. It strips away every vestige of the glamour that fiction writers and professional patriots have thrown about international strife. It shows how war conditions tend to destroy men from within and from without, breaking many of them morally even when they escape the hazards of bursting shells, sniping and bayonet raids.

The film contains many gruesome scenes which are bound to detract from the spectator's enjoyment of it as a spectacle. It shows soldiers being forced forward like droves of cattle against other hordes of men armed like themselves with every sort of deadly weapon, supported by concentrated cannon fire, required to kill or be killed, with no real notion why they are there, having no definite quarrel with the "enemy." It shows those men waiting in ghastly suspense for the signal to begin fighting. While they wait they still are distracted by the menace of those unseen war-time enemies—hunger, pestilence and poison gas. They know not what night a mine may explode in a tunnel under their dugouts. Under these stresses, the soldiers are shown being sapped of their stamina, courage, honesty and personal decency, until they find relief in sprees or become mentally unbalanced. When not assaulting or defending, they try to snatch brief rests, or battle rats for the possession of what little food is being rationed.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" has no hero. War is the villain. One of the chief personages, Paul, is shown degenerating in character during the course of the story. In the beginning he is a fine, upstanding youth in an academy. His sense of patriotism is fired by the speeches of his teacher. Paul and several of his fellow students volunteer. They go through brutalizing experiences during their training under a vicious sergeant, who was formerly one of their comrades

This is not a pro-German picture so much as it is anti-war propaganda. Blame for the war is placed upon secret diplomacy, militaristic ambitions. In trying to understand why they are at the front, the little group of friends discuss the proposition that one country can hate another. "Do you mean to say," says one of them in effect, "that a hill in Germany gets mad at a field in France, and so those countries go to war about it?"

Another proposes that future international disputes be settled without recourse to war by putting the heads of the opposing governments, together with their cabinets, into a big inclosure to fight it out among themselves, since they are the ones chiefly interested in having a fight.

All these simplifications of the causes of war, and the reactions of the average man and woman toward war, are greeted by the spectators with hearty approval. They are visibly affected by the spectacle of the passing, one by one amid scenes of suffering, of the members of that group of boys who volunteered together. The audience responds with laughter to the humor and humanity of the homely and unctuous company cook, as acted with relish by Louis Wolheim. They watch with tightening throats the moral disintegration of Paul. He finally reaches the point where, at home on leave, he is uneasy in his mother's presence, ashamed of himself when his sweetheart is near, and eager to be off again to the animalized life of the trenches.

The impersonation of Paul by Lewis Ayres is ceaselessly touching in its honesty. Raymond Griffith is vividly affecting in his bit showing the passing of a French soldier, smiling his forgiveness to the German who stabbed him. Beryl Mercer depicts the crushed and wondering mother, robbed of everything by her country to keep the war going, dulled by her sufferings to the point where she can feel hurt no more. Many other parts are portrayed with unforced verity. Restraint is everywhere evident in the director's work. Only because many of the more painful incidents of the book have been left out of the film was it possible, probably, to bring it to the screen at all.

"All Quiet on the Western Front" is a picture never to be forgotten by those who can stand a portrayal of war conditions in what is probably as endurable a guise as is possible, consistent with actuality. E. C. S.

Laurent Exhibition in Paris

Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ERNEST LAURENT was neither an Impressionist nor a Post-Impressionist in the strictest sense. He can be described only as a painter distinctly within his own style; a characteristic, furthermore, which remained unchanged from the earliest of his paintings in the latter half of the nineteenth century until his last works just prior to 1929. Observation of the intimate details of this unique style became possible for the first time through the exposition of his canvases which followed the Pissarro Show at the Musée de l'Orangerie.

Since Laurent, a gentle, modest nature, spent considerable energy in avoiding large expositions, his paintings are not widely known today. Only through the commendable efforts of a group of art directors in France has this exhibit finally been realized, and the actual style of an important art personage is at last being introduced to a heretofore uninformed public.

Laurent the man, the indefatigable worker, was known, however, through his services as member of the Council of National Museums. It was in this capacity that he took an active part in the efforts which this organization made to assist the Louvre.

The first glimpse of this ability of Laurent's work reveals sobriety, tranquillity, comprehension of life about him, softness of expression. Any inclination to classify Laurent's art as dull, as this first summary glance might suggest, immediately vanishes with the earliest analytical observation given the individual canvases. A clear brilliance of color, on the contrary, underlies the characteristic pastel-gray film of the ensemble. The large oils bear a similarity in values to the smaller pastels.

Guiding Note of Sincerity

Laurent at no time imitated the techniques of the old schools, though he had enjoyed a thoroughly classical training. Nor did he in any way adopt the methods of the modern groups. Throughout his career his "eye was single." This sincerity, which held him so true to his art, is undoubtedly the guiding note of his work.

Though there is little, if any, variance in his technique, he obtains, nevertheless, a commendable variety of quality for each composition. As, for example, in the family groups. Almost without the alteration of a brush stroke this artist expresses bourgeois or beau-monde, uncouth or cultured, the restless nature or the passive.

Similarly, in rendering textures. Whether it be the suppleness of silk, the crispness of taffeta or the heaviness of rich velvet, the beauty of the materials is deftly indicated, yet the same staccato brush stroke prevails in every case.

Portraits, landscapes and nude studies were equally proportioned in Laurent's interests. Yet of these three the landscapes seemed to express least. In one alone, the "Port of La Rochelle," does he impose any characteristic notes. Bulk form gen[illegible] greater importance than color or detail, thus leaving the subject of his composition unhappily vague in the comprehension of his observer.

In some instances, where the subject is repeated in several canvases in order to study a variation of light or of seasons, practically no responsive note is conveyed. The paintings remain dully similar, their messages from artist to observer being almost duplicates.

Architectural Themes

Architectural themes in the portraitures have unusual merit in themselves. There is a gratifying correctness to the simple turns Laurent gives lines and planes. His furniture is solid and real in its faintly suggested forms. This quality is strikingly prevalent in a series of small pastels of nude studies in which composition and detail of background have been given as much thought as the figure around which they are composed. These nude studies frequently introduce two techniques, both of which present a melting softness that is tangent with the atmosphere surrounding the subject.

Floral studies, too, occupied a considerable portion of the artist's consideration. Several examples of good sized still lifes, including if not entirely consisting of the floral theme, intersperse the exhibit. Here more than anywhere else Laurent gives way to the vaguest suggestion of realism. His flowers, though not photographically painted, are radiant with flexibility and suppleness.

The artist was born in Paris in June, 1859. He painted his last canvas at Bièvres in June, 1929. Perhaps one of the most basic expressions of his ideals is embraced in the sentence, "I consider myself among the most privileged characters here below, because providence has permitted me to spend all my days painting."

Stage and Film Notes

Joseph Cawthorn's skill with the accordion is to be utilized in a sound film to be made by Radio Pictures, to be called "The Old Accordion Man."

Norman Rockwell recently used Gary Cooper as subject for one of his illustrations in color.

German talking pictures are being made in a town with a station called Neubabelsberg.

Improvisation Drama

The Italian Comedy, by Pierre Louis Duchartre, from the French. Translated by Randolph T. Weaver. New York: John Day, $10.

WHEN we go to the theater nowadays we see a play performed with every possible thought given to making it seem something that is happening for the first time before our eyes. Back of that performance there may be a year of preparation by the playwright, and later another by the producer, to achieve that "illusion of the first time." The ideal sought is an effect of spontaneity. Sometimes only one or two players in a cast actually achieve this effect, as few are willing to subject themselves to the downright hard work of thinking and feeling a part freshly every night. The tendency is to fall back on routine, and to depend upon technique, to carry through the performance with something of the semblance of spontaneity that marked its first presentation.

Yet the theater in its beginnings was all improvisation. The play preceded the dramitist, just as it preceded the critic. Not till a play had evolved out of many performances by improvising players, and had by them been settled into something like a definite form with dialogue that had crystallized out of many impromptu exchanges of banter, was a play written down in those distant days of the beginning of recorded drama. Out of that play improvisation by Susarion and other vagabond comedians in Greece came the written plays of Menander and his followers in ancient drama, just as the commedia dell'arte of fifteenth century Italy was to prove the fruitful source of modern drama, by way of adaptations of the traditions of this improvised playmaking by Goldoni, by Lope deVega and by Molière in their written plays.

Understanding of these sources of drama is vastly helpful in understanding the theater of today. M. Duchartre's thoroughgoing study of primitive Italian comedy was so widely and favorably known in Europe that an English version of his illuminating book comes as a real addition to the crowded bookshelves of today that are devoted to drama. This English version is an improvement upon the two French editions of the same work, as it has the advantage of the author's final corrections, and 26 additions to its already rich list of illustrations in black and white and color, making more than 200 in the present edition.

M. Duchartre sets forth his intricate subject in clearly separated threads of events, as in his outline of the technique of the improvisators, his classification of the masks, his examination of a typical scenario, his genealogy of the player families, and his amazing research into the variations of the several fixed characters of primitive Italian comedy—Harlequin, Brighella, Pantaloon, the Doctor, Pulcinella, the Captain, Pedrolino (who evolved in Pierrot), Columbine, and the rest. Some 40 pages are given over to Harlequin alone, in this 330-page volume.

The author reminds us that the theater has always been one of the great passions of the Italian people. Its fascinations have often drawn its best actors from the ranks of men of culture. The technique of improvisation required varied gifts, requiring the actor to be acrobat, dancer, orator, a man of imagination and a student of human nature, if he was to excel. Such a man was Angelo Beolco, a sort of Italian Shakespeare—actor, playwright, poet, philosopher. Francesco Andreini, who originated the characters of the Sicilian Doctor and the Magician Falcirone, could play every sort of musical instrument and spoke Italian, French, Greek, Slav, and Turkish.

In the theater as recently as a dozen years ago there was a semblance of a survival of the commedia dell'art in the performances given of Percy Mackaye's "A Thousand Years Ago," which was the story of Turandot told as if by a troupe of strolling players of the sixteenth century. The glory of "Debureau," the French survival into the ninteenth century of the early Italian tradition, is perpetuated in the play of the same name by Sacha Guitry, which was staged sumptuously by Belasco in New York a few years ago. A troupe of Italian strollers provides the dramatis personæ of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," and the element of improvisation is inherent in the action of its story. Those ancient Italian types still survive in English pantomime, visibly. Invisibly, they still walk the stage, as the reader of M. Duchartre's book will discover, for they are easy to identify with stock stage characters that every popular playwright uses today.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Mozart, Auber and Adam

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

BERLIN producers, after being concerned with the contemporary operas recently noticed in these columns, are turning their attention to works written more than a century ago. About the year 1800. operas were being written in hundreds, produced, praised and forgotten. Their composers did not bother about acquiring immortal fame. They wrote exactly as much as there was a demand for: three or even four operas in a twelvemonth. Obviously, masterpieces were bound to be few in this tremendous output. This was especially the case as regards the period from 1800 to 1840.

But in the last two decades of the eighteenth century, and particularly from 1789 to 1790, opera had reached a level higher than it has ever achieved since, even despite Wagner and Verdi. This was the decade during which Mozart, at the height of his inscrutable genius, wrote the majority of his operas, the incomparable masterpieces which the world continues to admire. Indeed, it may be said that the present period is the first to have reverted to a profound comprehension of the essential in Mozart's music, and that we of today attend performances of his operas with a special feeling of responsibility.

This was quite evident when "Don Giovanni" was given recently under Furtwängler at the Municipal Opera House. This is the most difficult of all Mozart's operas, because, considered from the point of view of style, it is so multifarious in its aspects that it affords very diverse possibilities for producers. Is it a drama or a light opera? Previous generations emphasized its tragic character and overlooked the ironic, playful, jocose side of it. We now consider it as what Mozart wished it to be: a "drama giocoso."

Synthesis of Styles

He maintains throughout the work the typical alternation and balance of earnestness and pleasantry which characterizes this genre; and both text and music move, with unfailing surety, along the narrow border in which tragedy and comedy associate with equal rights.

This synthesis of styles must be achieved on the stage; and therein lies the main problem of producers. I am convinced that this problem cannot be fully solved; the greatness, the unique character of "Don Giovanni" far exceed all human possibilities of realization.

And at the Municipal Opera House, despite the co-operation of first-class soloists, there was a lack of unity in the style as a whole. Even Furtwängler, who conducted with incredible intensity and in superb style, could not achieve perfect unity. Richard Weichert's production emphasized the realistic character of the action, but did not always rise to absolute clarity. Max Slevogt's stage settings were in the style of the older conception of Mozart—very decorative, but lacking in power of suggestion. The vocal parts were splendidly filled. Hans Reinmar was a manly but not at all a fearsome Don Giovanni; Alexander Kipnis, a vocally wonderful but not a humorous Leporello. Ludwig Hofmann sang the Commander's part superbly; Maria Ivogün was delightful as Zerlina, Käte Heidersbach very fine as Elvira, and Rose Pauly altogether first-rate as Dona Anna.

"La Muette de Portici"

Auber's "La Muette de Portici," which in its time threw half the world into wild excitement, does not prove very interesting today. We can hardly realize that it was one of the harbingers of the French Revolution of 1830, that when first played (1830) in Brussels it kindled that rising of the people which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; and it is with amazement that we read that when it was played at Frankfort, actual affrays took place on the very stage.

The only thing in it that remains effective is Auber's music; Auber, in the Overture, the two Barcaroles and the Sleep Song, has displayed genuine inspiration. But this is not enough for an opera in five acts. Too much of his usual scheme of composition—born of long practice, for he wrote about 50 operas—stands revealed barefacedly. The work has long passed as an incomparable masterpiece. Even Wagner had much to say in its favor But it does not impress us much nowadays.

The production at the State Opera House Platz der Republik had little to commend it. So much was cut out that a bare half remained. The revolutionary elements were emphasized with great detriment to the work, for all lyrical points of repose were lacking. Only Fritz Zweig's conducting calls for high praise. He brought out all that is fine in the score. Karl Rankl, who prepared the choir most efficiently, also deserves commendation. In the title part, Grete Jacobsen proved most expressive.

"Le Postillon de Longjumeau"

Adam's "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" is another of the operas that enjoyed world-wide success a century or so ago; and it used to be performed everywhere, even at a comparatively recent date. Now the State Opera House Unter den Linden has discovered it afresh, so to speak: and this attractive music has again proved successful.

We have acquired again the capacity to enjoy light, playful, clean music, which has no ambition but to provide a couple of hours' entertainment. We are ready to accept unpretentious things if they are offered to us with wit and grace. Adam, in his music, is a pleasant talker. His melodic invention is inexhaustible, and one must admire the variety and comeliness he achieves despite his comparatively slight (although certainly not primitive) harmony. The secret of his achievement lies in elegance of form and fanciful freedom of rhythm.

The performance, under Leo Blech, brought out in most live fashion the humorous tone of the work. The settings, by Aravantinos, are tasteful. Helge Roswänge sang the title part effectively. And the public welcomed this "old novelty" most heartily.

The Cologne Opera Fortnight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cologne

GERMANY has so long been held up as a model state where opera is concerned that genuine interest attaches to any sight of a big German opera house in operation. The Cologne opera fortnight has lately furnished an excellent opportunity. Not that Cologne is the premier house in Germany. The Colognese themselves rank it fifth, giving the palm to Berlin. Nor is the fortnight a festival in the usual sense. It is a slice taken clean out of repertoire, instead of an isolated set of star performances.

During the 14 evenings of the present "fortnight," 17 works were performed. It was a large undertaking and the real strength lay in its entirety, not in single performances. Taken by and large the festival was a tremendous feat of organization, efficiency and artistry. If the Colognese subsidize their opera on a lavish scale (and apparently they want to pull in their purse-strings, more is the pity) they get an amount of work in return that seems staggering to English ideas! Seven nights a week for nine months every year.

Productions Good

The Opera House, built in 1900-02, is big and outwardly handsome, the interior well designed (though not luxurious) and the stage amply equipped, though here again the latest luxuries are not installed. The Intendant, Herr Prof. Max Hofmüller, is also a producer. He was responsible for some Wagnerian staging during the festival which charmed by its poetic realism. Of the other producers, Dr. Erich Hezel has a flair for brilliant, ingenuous color that made his productions of "Rosenkavalier" and "Schwanda" attractive even though his handling of line and mass was often unsatisfactory. In Hans Strohbach, Cologne has a genius. His productions are as individual and various as the works produced. In each instance his "Inszenierung" (to use the expressive German word) gives to the eye what the composer's music gives to the ear.

Among the singers attached to Cologne there are only one or two well known to the wider public. (Henny Trundt, for example, has sung at Bayreuth, and Gerhardt Hüsch is at present dashing to and fro between Cologne and Covent Garden). But in Elsa Foerster, a young American, Cologne has a prima donna of charming voice, presence and cultivation, and in Käthe Herwig an actress of rare ability. Her Octavian in "Rosenkavalier" is excellent. Hubert Mertens, too, was a great standby, with his excellent voice and endless shades of comedy acting. Indeed, all the company have voices, act well, and are good at teamwork.

Orchestra Energetic

The main asset of the orchestra is energy; the tone quality is seldom sweet, rich or velvety if estimated by American and English standards. Yet here generalization is difficult because each conductor—and there were several—called forth different characteristics. Eugen Szenkar got a first-rate performance of "Rosenkavalier" out of them; they sounded at loose ends under H. Jalowitz in "Tales of Hoffmann," while under Fritz Zaun they were neutral.

The most exciting night was the first. The fortnight began, as all good festivals should, with "Die Meistersinger" on Easter Monday. For the first time in the history of Cologne a British musician had been invited to conduct. Sir Thomas Beecham accepted the invitation. The house was sold out, and people were turned away. Two lines summarize the story of that performance. When "Sir Beecham" (as the Colognese call him) entered the orchestra, only the handful of British applauded him; when he ended, the whole house rose to him.

Following this thrilling evening, "Tales of Hoffmann" next night fell rather flat, but Charpentier's "Louise" was beautifully produced.

"Cosi fan tutte" on April 24, was one of the best things. The singers, Maria Bernhard-Ulrich, Käthe Herwig, Fritz Krauss (from Munich), Gerhard Hüsch, Hubert Mertens and Henny Neumann-Knapp rattled off the recitatives and sang the arias with tremendous verve and finish, while Szenkar conducted from the piano.

Simple and Beautiful

The production was as simple as it was beautiful: Curtains instead of scenery, geometric blocks and steps instead of furniture, a revolving center piece which at the right moment was changed from an interior to an exterior by bringing round a conventional indication of a garden. Most important, the actors themselves were the decorations, flitting about in their bright baroque costumes.

"Rosenkavalier" and "Salome" were good performances. Olga Schramm-Tschömei's Salome was an outstanding feat of vocalization. "Die baskische Venus" by Wetzler was a quasi-novelty of the festival. The action is melodramatic, the score rather in the style of a symphonic poem with frequent allusions to Basque local color. The dances, which occur in the scene of the wedding feast, have already been heard in America under Toscanini.

"Tristan" was simply a frost as far as the performance was concerned. "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing), "Schwanda der Dudelsack-pfeifer" (Weinberger), and "Angelina," otherwise "La Cenerentola" (Rossini), were three light operas, of which the first, in the production by Hans Strohbach offered demure and enchanting comedy. The device for changing the scene in the last act was a delicious surprise. His production will be used when the work is given at Oxford next autumn. "Schwanda" is just a Czech fairy tale, with tunes as bright and endless as Czech embroidered ribbons.

A Double Bill

May 2 brought a double bill, "Galatea" by Walter Braunfels, director of the Cologne Hochschule für Musik, and "Gianni Schicchi" by Puccini. "Galatea" is the kind of short work that seems long, but it is not dull, for the music is thoughtful, and often sympathetic. In Strohbach's production of "Gianni Schicchi" it was interesting to note the difference between his shadows in medieval Italy and the shadows of Holland in "Zar and Zimmermann."

Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer" on May 3 was not much one way or the other—just an average show. The last evening of the festival brought a triple bill. Monteverdi's "Orfeo" was given in a condensed version by Vincent d'Indy which reduced it to a drama on the flat instead of in the round. Yet the exquisite production by Strohbach gave it poetry and truth. Coupled with this old opera were two bits of modernism, "Die Geschichte vom Soldaten" and "Le Sacre du Printemps" by Stravinsky. Strohbach produced "the Soldier" with a severe economy that matched the sinister score. Hofmüller, on the other hand, set a riot of color and movement to accompany the big "Sacre." This was the first production of the work in Cologne. Evidently the Colognese are cordially disposed toward "new music" of both seventeenth and twentieth centuries. There was but one dissentient cry in their applause.

M. M. S.

Setting by Joseph Urban for Klingsor's Castle ("Parsifal"), Reproduced From "Theater Arts Prints" (John Day)

Wanted—New Sonorities

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

KARL KRUEGER, conductor of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, is just like the rest of them in that he wants to do something new. For musical people, no matter how conservative they may be, hanker after originality, I find, of some sort. According to rule, Mr. Krueger has. I judge from talking with him when he lately visited New York, a definite wish; and one that he may with perfect safety disclose, since nobody is likely to try to anticipate him in realizing it.

What I refer to lies altogether outside his projects for future programs, about which he could hardly risk saying much for publication, because there probably still remain orchestral leaders who are ready to seize upon other people's schedules, when given out in advance, and steal a march. This type of strategy, however, does not hold the same favor in the American field of artistic action that it used to. Why sir! as the instrumental players of the United States have for a long time been One Big Orchestra, so symphony societies seem gradually coming under a General Concert Direction. The managers of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Seattle evidently stand together on certain fundamentals; and doubtless those also of other communities incline toward alliance.

This comment, mind you, I base on what I have observed independently, and not on anything Mr. Krueger told me. Anyway, I seldom inquire far into inside matters of administration when I meet conductors. What, indeed, do they know concerning them? Or what does anyone know, until a meeting somewhere has been held, and certain realities of budget and deficit have been faced and policies for another period have been determined? Music is as you go. In jest, the musicians may blow out their candles and walk off the platform, to return next time. In earnest, the chief supporter may withdraw his interest, and what was an institution becomes a mere historic name; or in shadowy fashion continues as part of a compound name.

Now the novel achievement in which Mr. Krueger wants to have a hand, or a voice, pertains to the mechanics of instrumental sonority. Innocent, ingenuous man! He longs to see accomplished what again and again has been proved impossible. But is not that the way with those who have an idea? Someone else has already entertained it and found it impractical. To explain, he would like to have certain of the broken groups in the orchestra filled up and completed; errant disinherited members of families restored to honor; individualities that never had a fair chance, granted opportunity to assert themselves.

Lest there be mistake, his devotion is unfalteringly to the old school. His heart is in the classics. Modern harmonies that convert progression into transgression charm him little. The sound the masters have evolved, he desires to make not worse, but better; and his way of attaining the end has, as I said, nothing surprising about it except its obvious—in the light of past experiment—futility. But then, most music which is good for anything begins by being good for nothing; and where failure blocks most persistently, there success beckons most assuringly.

For one thing, Mr. Krueger would reconstitute the double-reeds, now represented by a pair of oboes and a pair of bassoons, so that there shall be soprano, alto, tenor and bass all of a color. The oboe and the bassoon, he pretty nearly convinced me, are in temper dissociable. The flute relationship ought to add to itself a baritone. How I have heard that notion laughted at before now! Something should be found more satisfactory than the viola for joining the timbre of the violoncellos to that of the violins. Why did they not think of that long ago in the workshops of Cremona? Then, too, an entirely new quartet of instruments must one of these days be developed to mediate between the strings and the woods. Moreover, the trumpet, instead of continuing always as a lone melodic voice, must have the support of instruments of lower pitch and related quality.

And so on with unfinished business of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which Mr. Krueger calls on his own time to attend to.

Brisbane Music Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE (Queensl.) — To commemorate the opening of the new City Hall, a festival of music was arranged. The city organist (George Sampson, F. R. C. O.) opened the celebration with a recital on the new organ. He played the "Tannhäuser" Overture, the Intermezzo from Rheinberger's Fourth Sonata for the organ, as well as works by Bach, Mendelssohn and Max Reger; and arrangements of orchestral works by Wagner and of choral works by Handel.

The State and Municipal Orchestra (conductor George Sampson) chose Beethoven's Choral Symphony as the principal item of its concert. Other numbers were Glazounoff's Triumphal March for choir and orchestra, which he wrote for the opening of the Chicago exhibition in 1895, but for which special words had been written for the opening of the new city hall by Mrs. G. L. Byth; Sibelius's "Finlandia"; Percy Grainger's "Irish Tune from County Derry"; two numbers from the ballet music to "Boabdil" (Moszkowski); "Valse Triste" (Sibelius); "Meditation" from "Thaïs," the solo part played with exquisite tone by Eric Hayne, concertmaster of the orchestra; Jarnefeldt's Præludium, and "Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar).

The choruses were sung by the Brisbane Musical Union and the soloists were Fred Homer, W. W. Crisp, Miss Nancy Muirhead and Miss Hilda Cooper.

The Benshi Talks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Suisei Matsui, one of the popular benshi, or Japanese film explainers, is sailing shortly for California, where he is to introduce his comments on a Paramount picture into the picture itself for the showing of that particular film wherever it can be heard as well as seen in Japan.

The benshi, who talks continuously while a film is being shown, explains to his audience any motive, setting or custom with which his countrymen may be unfamiliar, and even puts Japanese dialogue into the mouths of American actors. When the talking pictures came in, several Tokyo houses introduced the machinery for their projection. It was found to be still necessary to use the benshi, toning down the sound in the film so that the explainer's voice could be heard above it.

Mr. Matsui was reluctant to acknowledge that he had been employed to go to California and do his benshi's work before the recording instruments there. He felt that other members of his craft would resent such a step as threatening unemployment.

The Kaleidoscope

"So This Is London"

New York

WILL ROGERS' newest picture, "So This Is London," gives him full scope for his personal style of jesting. His quips are so typical that one feels sure that he wrote most of his own part in the picture, though the authorship is attributed to Owen Davis Sr., who worked with a play of the same name produced some years ago by George M. Cohan and written by Arthur Richman. Apart from Rogers's contribution, the director of this film was able to do little with the perfunctory handshake-across-the-sea material handed to him by Mr. Davis. The best touch comes at the end when Rogers, as an American in England, and Lumsden Hare, who plays an English lord, sing together the anthems "God Save the King" and "My Country 'tis of Thee," each in the words of his country. Frank Albertson, Maureen O'Sullivan and Irene Rich in other important parts are unable to make a definite impression in their flavorless rôles.

In Vaudeville

Sally O'Neil and Molly O'Day, screen players, are doing a sister act on the RKO circuit. Fritzi Scheff has started a western tour in Cleveland. A Russian chorus, with balalaika accompaniment, is soon to begin a tour of the chief cities in the eastern part of the United States. Several American vaudeville performers were on the bill performed by command before the King and Queen at the Palladium, London, on May 22.

Television Possibilities

What Douglas Fairbanks predicted in a Monitor article of two years ago is in a fair way of accomplishment, now that television has provided a regular stage entertainment in a test performance at Schenectady recently. Mr. Fairbanks foresaw the simultaneous presentation throughout the world of important events, wherever they took place. Another year or two will, believably, bring to audiences in motion picture theaters television transmission of games in the baseball World Series, the intercollegiate boat race finishes in England and the United States, and the crucial contests of international tennis and golf champions simultaneously with the actual events.

The News Reels

Current items on the news reel releases include a revival of the Movietone record of Lindbergh's takeoff from Long Island three years ago for his flight to France, President Hoover reviewing the United States fleet off the Virginia Capes, the King of Denmark riding through Copenhagen streets, incidents in a Japanese kindergarten, scenes at a fair in Australia, Admiral Pratt telling his reasons why the naval pact should be signed, 20 men leaving a plane by parachutes, automobile racing at Brooklands in England, maneuvers of airplanes near Baltimore.

The Pinchots' Trip

At the Cameo Theater, New York, is being exhibited a film that is so interesting it doubtless will be offered at special showings in other cities. This is a motion picture record of the trip made by Gifford Pinchot and his party last year in the South Sea on their power ship, the Mary Pinchot. There are graphic scenes of natives at work or sporting in the waves, nature studies of turtles and birds in great variety and underwater shots of porpoises weaving about coral reefs. Mr. Pinchot, Mrs. Pinchot and their son, Gifford Jr., explain several of the sequences in a synchronized talk that accompanies the film.

Civic Repertory Company

The Civic Repertory Company under Eva LeGallienne as director, has concluded its fourth year at the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York. This season 277 performances have been given. Of additions to the repertory the record of performances for the season runs: "The Sea Gull," 63; "The Living Corpse," 33; "Mlle. Bourrat," 26; "The Women Have Their Way," 25; "Romeo and Juliet," 16. During the four seasons "Cradle Song" has been given 147 times, "The Master Builder" 54, "The Mistress of the Inn" 48, "John Gabriel Borkman" 25. "The Three Sisiters" was played 51 times during the first two seasons, "Twelfth Night" 39 times during the first three seasons, "Hedda Gabler" 29 times during the last three seasons. During the last two seasons "Peter Pan" has been played 86 times; "The Cherry Orchard," 77; "The Would-Be Gentleman," 50; "The Lady from Alfaqueque," 25.

A Revolving Stage

Not the least pleasurable element of the performance of "Three Little Girls," an operetta presented by the Shuberts at the Shubert Theater, in New York, is provided by a revolving stage, which has been installed above the fixed stage, and makes it possible to run off a great variety of scenes in rapid succession. Four settings can be installed on this stage at once, with opportunity to change the scenery on segments that are out of sight of the audience. The stage is operated electrically, and by a device similar to that used in automatic elevators may be controlled in its movements by push buttons.

Eisenstein Lectures

In a recent lecture at Columbia University, Sergei Eisenstein, Russian film director, explained his method of making pictures out of the life of the people in the Soviet Republic, using players chosen from the people. For his leading personage in "Old and New" he considered upward of 2000 women. Before being shown publicly, all films must be approved by the people of the villages in which they are made, as well as by a national bureau of the cinema. Thus made, a Soviet film about a revolution, for example, would have the revolution itself as the subject of the picture. In Hollywood, Mr. Eisenstein remarked to the amusement of his hearers, it appears to be the custom in making a film of this sort to "present in the foreground a lady and gentleman who love each other and in the background, let us say the French Revolution." E. C. S.

On Record

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra is now making recordings for a wider public than its several series of concerts may reach. During the last season its contributions to the new repertory of the Victor company were notable. Among them is the outstanding "hit" of the musical season, Maurice Ravel's impudent "Bolero," tour de force of the master orchestrator of our day.

Hearing in the concert hall this piece, which depends for its effect on monotonous, ceaseless rhythm and a constantly growing orchestral sonority, one might question its transference to disks with any real effectiveness. Dr. Koussevitzky's interpretation, given the composer's stamp of approval over Mr. Toscanini's more galloping reading, comes through with brilliance and incisiveness. From the first soft marking of the rhythm and the first gentle yet firm outlining of the melody, the recorded version, like the concert hall reading, progresses inevitably and with a smashing impact to the vigorous climactic close.

"Bolero" fills 1½ double disk records. The remaining space on the second record is given over to a Debussyan orchestration of Erik Satie's "Gymnopédie" No. 1, a quiet, innocuous music, startling in its day but now holding little more than historical interest. Yet, from a musical point of view, it presents a pleasing and desirable aspect.

Maurice Ravel's magnificent suite "Daphnis et Chloé" is far removed from the tonal vigors and the rhythmic impetuosities of "Bolero." Yet there are many to whom it will appeal very strongly, and more permanently than the more vigorous dance music. Its beauties are those of exquisite miniatures, loveliness for the musical connoisseur, for those who will listen quietly, attentively, devotedly. Dr. Koussevitzky is a master hand with these delicacies and nuances, with the subtle tone gradations and lingering sonorities which lend character and merit to the gracile suite. Under his ministrations, his men have turned out a performance of rare effectiveness.

One hardly mentions the Boston Symphony Orchestra today without including Dr. Koussevitzky's name in the same phrase. It is suitable, then, that a recording of Koussevitzky's own, on the contrabass, should be listed with those of his men. To hear Koussevitzky on the records is to know the source of his fame. As he plays this most baffling of instruments, it is a deep-voiced cello, reaching below the depths of the ordinary cello, but singing with that same rich warmth, that same vibratory loveliness which is the cello at its best and the contrabass at its rarest. This record deploys a "Chanson Triste" of Dr. Koussevitzky's own composing and the Largo from a Sonata by Eccles for string bass and piano. In both pieces Pierre Luboshutz accompanies the contrabassiste with musicianly deftness. Novelties are not frequent on the disks. This contrabass music is a novelty of the finest caliber and the choicest quality. C. S. B.

The Covent Garden Season Opens

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

ONE wonders what would happen if the seasons of opera in the United States and England were to clash. Happily, so long as climatic conditions remain in statu quo, they are not likely to interfere with each other. The London season cannot properly make a start until after Easter. opera de luxe being a strictly summer amusement here; while in America it is, contrariwise a diversion that has perforce to be restricted to the colder months. The artists working east and west of these islands just manage comfortably, and no more, to get across the Channel or the ocean in time to slip into harness for their various tasks. It requires often some ingenious dovetailing to do it; but we rarely hear that so-and-so has not arrived in time to fulfill his engagement. Concerning the amount of time available for hehearsals the less said the better. At Covent Garden, under the old system which still prevails, it never can be adequate. But if we complain, we are told to consider ourselves fortunate in having such a wonderful collection of artists, besides the noble old building in Bow Street to house them in. Why trouble about rehearsals?

Truth to tell, the singers who foregather here on these occasions are mostly well acquainted with each other and sufficiently familiar with the mutual needs of their stage business. Novelties are rare, and for these a trifle of extra time for preparation can generally be eked out. The operas of the current or ordinary repertory run little risk from lack of smooth working on the part of the principals. Such blemishes as keep the critical pen most busy proceed rather from the scenic department and the lighting arrangements, which ought undoubtedly to be on a much more liberal and up-to-date scale than they are. The orchestra, again, is far from attaining the consistent finish of the Richter-Nikisch days; yet the wonder is that in the circumstances it should do as well as it does. From the opening night onward one invariably perceives a steady improvement in the playing, and by the time the more exacting labors of the season are nearing their close its level of merit is high.

"Die Fledermaus"

One feature, and one only, has differentiated the German portion of the season which opened in the last week of April from those of recent years, namely, the inclusion in the customary Wagnerian bouquet of that most delightful evergreen of Viennese operetta, the "Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss. To the surprise of most people the experiment turned out to be an extraordinary success, the opera house being crowded to capacity for each performance. On the other hand, to those who watch the continental theaters there was no element of surprise whatever in the matter. It is a simple fact that there is now in actual progress an irresistible revival of the elegant "valse à trois temps," and even the polka and galop, of the 'fifties and 'sixties, as a reaction from the reign of jazz and all the graceless dances that appertained thereto. Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King," naturally was the first to profit by this renascence. His popular masterpiece "Die Fledermaus" has, during the past winter, placed under tribute, not only the leading opera houses of Germany and Austria, but even those of Paris. Only a month ago the present writer suddenly found himself listening from "Radio-Paris" to a spirited rendering in German of the irresistible finale to the second act of what the announcer described as "La Chauve-Souris de M. Johann Strauss."

Distinguished Artists

At Vienna or Berlin, of course, the introduction of light opera into the program of the regular season is nothing new; and doubtless many who were present besides myself still entertain a vivid recollection of the revivals which Heinrich Conried gave at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1904-5, both of "Die Fledermaus" and "Der Zigeunerbaron."

Whether it be desirable or not to imitate these precedents—and after all the question is purely one of individual taste—there can be no doubt as to either the attractiveness of the new departure in the eyes of Covent Garden audiences or the artistic interest that was imparted to the "reprise" by the distinguished artists who appeared in it. Such singers as Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olszewska and Elisabeth Schumann, following the customary Continental rule, deemed it not beneath their dignity to share in the revels and humors of the "Fledermaus"; while the duty of conducting it was undertaken by Bruno Walter with an amount of entrain and energy that indicated a positive relish for the task. The men in the cast were equally of unusual caliber, and on the night of the second performance the charm of the waltz in the famous finale was further enhanced by the coöperation of a celebrated Viennese dancer, Miss Tilly Loesch.

The "Ring"

A second cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," with sundry changes of cast, is in progress as these lines are written, and when that is over the Italian season will be started. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the unusual Wagnerian feast just concluded has disclosed an altogether unprecedented demand on the part of Londoners to hear the later music dramas of the master. That demand, I am told, it has been quite impossible to satisfy, notwithstanding that the prices have been the highest ever charged in the history of Covent Garden. Indeed, judging by the long queues that have gathered day after day at the box office, and the large numbers turned away empty handed, it is evident that there is in London a much bigger public for expensive "foreign" opera than some people are willing to admit. When "Parsifal" was given the other day, the crowds that were unable to gain admission to the auditorium were of such proportions that they would easily have filled a theater of similar size. Under such conditions it is as absurd to assert that London is not an opera-loving community as it is to deny that the first duty of those identified with any national scheme of opera in London is to set about the erection of a building that shall be adequate to the magnitude of the undertaking.

Nor must it be supposed that the Wagner repertory alone is responsible for this yearly rush, seeing that the management takes a pride in proclaiming that the subscription for the entire "international" season is by far the heaviest recorded in the annals of the various syndicates.

Having been anticipated by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in touring Europe, the Philadelphia Orchestra is now contemplating a tour of South America next spring. Invitations have been received from various governments of South America. "The directors, while approving the tour in principle, are leaving the final decision contingent upon proper concert arrangements and adequate guarantees."

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Walls, Pergolas, Surprise Pools and Such Matters

By EDNA WALLING
Landscape Designer

Melbourne, Vic.

APART from the construction of driveways, or footpaths, and other equally obvious necessities, there are structures to be thought of that make all the difference between a garden that makes the best of every piece of ground and one that displays very little imagination.

Dealing with a steep gradient by throwing it into a monotonous series of grass terraces connected by sharply inclined turf banks, is the least attractive way of using the ground, and if lower in the initial cost it is likely to be more costly to maintain, besides being a perpetual reminder of wasted opportunities. It is not to be supposed that the suggestion is a total banishment of grass banks; in certain places nothing could be more delightful and more restful to the eye than a gently rolling rise of sward, suggestive of the undulations of an English meadow, a place to throw down one's rugs and cushions and enjoy the scene made so pleasantly visible by the inclination of the ground. Not against such naturalistic or cleverly contrived banks is the war waged, but against those tortuous, space absorbing banks that can be turned into the most delightful wall gardens, demanding little time in their upkeep, and resulting in the enjoyment of a variety of plants that are seen at their best in association with stone walls.

Pergolas and a Sense of Fitness

A pergola is the most expeditious way of shading a pathway and is therefore very necessary to the comfort of a garden that cannot hope to gain this shade so quickly in any other way. It is not merely the ornament it is sometimes lightly thought to be, but is rather a simple and practical object that is sometimes ornamented out of all sense of proportion.

A sense of fitness will guide the choice of materials for the construction of a pergola, and if the restraint that is so necessary in the planning of gardens is exercised, a large proportion of these pergolas would be of durable timber; timber that will need neither paint nor oil, remembering that such preservatives, so easily applied when the structure is new, have a limited lifetime and must be applied again when the climbing plants have covered the support erected for them.

The need for the immediate screening of unsightly views and those parts of the grounds given over to the service quarters is generally so keenly felt that few people are willing to wait for a hedge or a plantation to grow sufficiently high to hide these things. In cases where the objects to be concealed are no higher than two or three feet, the ground may be raised around that to be concealed, or raised at the side from which the objects are mostly seen, and the undulation planted with groups of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs or a hedge. This is often an appropriate way of screening the compost heap or a vegetable garden, and is one way of dealing with the soil and subsoil that comes out of the excavations for pools, and the surplus which sometimes results from leveling. I once made such a bank to separate the drying area from the rubbish yard, with a little informal pathway meandering around the foot leading from the drying area to the vegetable garden, and it turned out to be one of the prettiest spots in the garden.

Another instance of the value of that surplus material which is so often looked upon as a nuisance is shown in a garden in Toorak, Vic. Entering the driveway gates, one faces the loveliest rise planted with golden poplars and foxgloves; a wide and quite level grass verge of three or four feet separates the driveway from the border, which does not start to rise until it is another three feet back from the grass verge, then the undulation commences, gently at first and then gradually increasing its gradient to its ultimate height of four or five feet, sloping away again down to the level of the lawn beyond which is protected and made private by this placing of surplus soil.

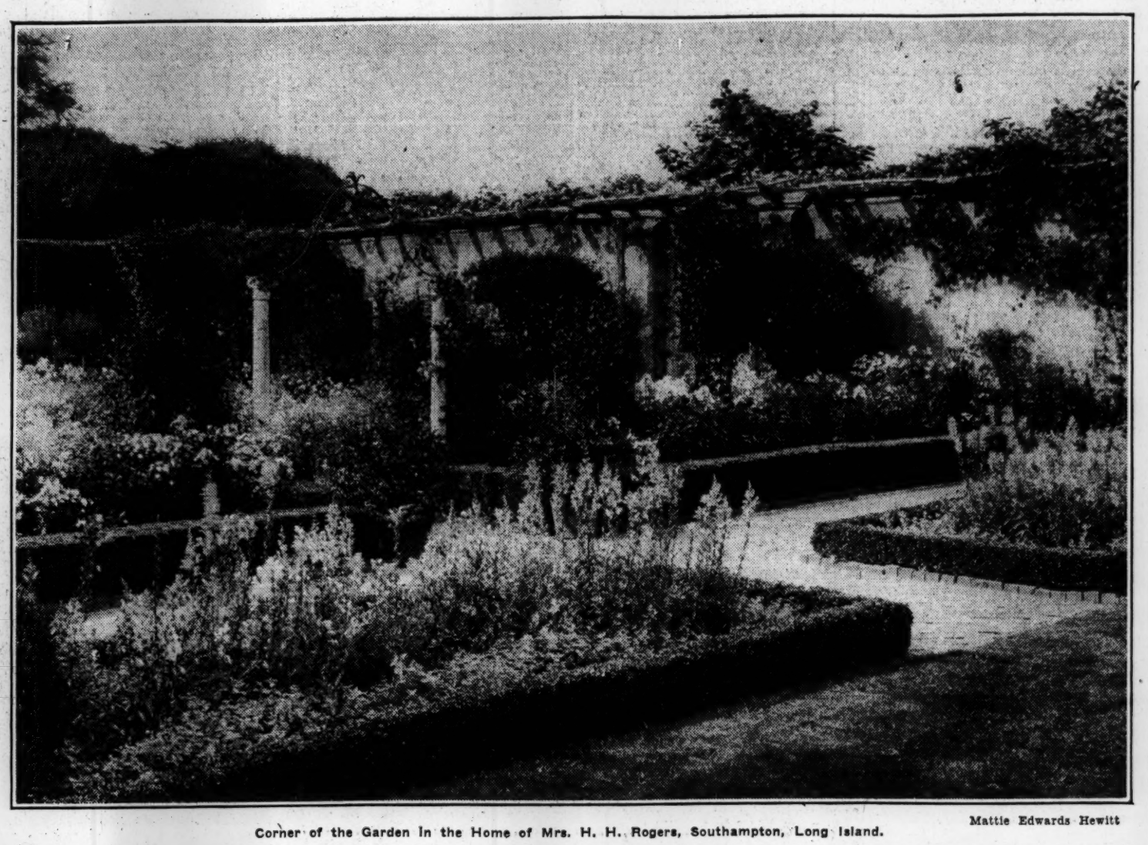
Walls and Fences

On places of limited area this method of screening the low objects or of separating the different parts of the garden may not be practicable, and again there may not be suitable material. A low stone wall, 18 inches to two feet wide, built around posts nine or 10 feet apart supporting a beam at from six feet, six inches, to seven feet from the ground level, will prove one of the most attractive ways of effecting this separation of parts and will provide one of the best of all supports for climbing roses and other climbing plants. A much less expensive but not such a permanent idea is that of a low hedge of rosemary planted between the posts and allowed to grow out and round the posts and kept well clipped at a height of two feet six.

When it is necessary to have screens of from five to seven feet high, brushwood of ti-tree or melaleuca (in Australia) is hard to equal. It must be very well constructed and tightly packed and, except in rare cases, capped with a beveled rail. When rails are used instead of wires these fences make ever so much more attractive front fences than those that are more frequently met with. They are, too, economical of upkeep, needing no paint or oil; the brushwood lasts for years. In Australia we have none of that fascinating fencing made of split chestnut saplings occasionally seen in America, but in its stead ti-tree sticks of from one inch to one and a half inches are used to produce the same effect.

I have tried to show in this article the practicability of some garden features. The most important of these I have yet to mention, and that is water. Perhaps the most practical form this can take is the introduction of little surprise pools into which a watering-can may be dipped to give refreshment to a wilting plant, and to which one may repair and fill a can more quickly when planting out seedlings. Children love to discover these little pools about the garden; the ecstatic and delighted squeaks that the appearance of the goldfish brings forth is another hint that a garden should be a place of delightful surprises.

It is a never-ending source of astonishment to me that swimming pools are so rarely desired. Apart from the beauty presented by a well-designed pool the whole year around, could anything give more enjoyment in the summer months?



Corner of the Garden in the Home of Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Southampton, Long Island. Mattie Edwards Hewitt

California Adventures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Long Beach, Calif.

Did you know that the leaves of the umbrella plant (African sedge) will sprout roots if inverted in water? The writer bends down many of the leaves into her little pool and then as friends are found who would like a young plant, the plants are cut out and passed on to others.

* * *

Did you know that a thick branch of a cosmos plant will grow if it is covered with earth?

* * *

Oleander cuttings slipped first in water and then in moist earth mean sturdy little "shrublings" for one's friends.

* * *

Privet cuttings if planted in moist earth and kept from drying out, will form plants sturdy enough to set out in a year as a hedge. Any hedge owner would be glad to supply them, it seems.

* * *

Indeed, one gardener (who knows very little about it) gets a very great deal of pleasure out of a number of tin cans, hidden behind the garage, which she perforated and filled with earth, and then tucked bits of this and that from her garden with the idea of passing along these little gifts wrapped with crepe paper, whenever a desire for them was evidenced. It is a matter of delight to discover how soon one finds a place for every little "plantling" planted with a loving desire to add to another's store.

And—need it be added?—how frequently "something different" is brought to or offered to this haphazard gardener who gardens just for the joy of sharing—and tending—and thinking in—her garden!

* * *

She has a pool "just big enough to see the stars in" and it is made of a wash tub that had a hole in (stopped up, of course) sunk in ground, and furnished with a prolific umbrella plant, three goldfish and a wee green turtle that accepts flies from her fingers. Around the edge are varicoloured stones brought home from trips here and there, with little hen-and-chickens and other small plants tucked in, and a few bulbs to nod over the edge. Narcissus, you know, always hung over the edge of the mirror-pool.

V. S. M.

The Blue Garden

We have drawn down the skies into our garden:
The fleecy baby clouds in azure blue;
The snow-white masses of great cloud-hosts, veiling
The highest heavens; and that wondrous hue,
Ultramarine to misty pearl shades paling.
We have drawn down the skies into our garden.

We have drawn down the skies into our garden:
The trailing cirri we have gathered up;
The shimmering sheen when all the blue is hiding—
All, all, are drowned in our brimming cup,
Even the purple where the moon is riding.
We have drawn down the skies into our garden.

We have drawn down the skies into our garden:
For we have made a little water pool
Amongst the stones, and wreathed it round with flowers
Of all the blues with which the sky is full,
And white, and gray, as clouds that bring the showers—
We have drawn down the skies into our garden.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Stippling One's Own Walls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE first thing in finishing the interior walls of a new house is to decide whether they shall be papered or painted, for texture and background may be obtained by either. Once a wall has been papered, however, all paper must be removed to change to a painted surface.

If the owner decides on painted walls and wants to economize by doing the job himself, he likely as not will have a whole new field of discovery open to him—colors to be chosen; stippling brushes, sponges, and other tools for getting that interesting textured effect, to say nothing of the kind of paint.

Stippling the walls can be done by the amateur with a little study and practice. The term stippling when used by master painters means a process of going over a freshly painted wall with a long-bristled brush, tapping it lightly to take out the line marks of the paint brush and leaving a pebbled effect. Stippling, however, has come to mean in general parlance the use of brushes, sponges, crumpled paper or other devices to make random designs on freshly painted walls whether there is only one color or several different colors of paint used.

No doubt everyone has seen a warm, flat-colored wall with an irregular pattern just prominent enough to add variety and yet so unobtrusive that it keeps the wall in its proper character as background. Then there is the wall which has several different colors applied so that flecks and spots of one show through, enriching the other. Tiffany effect, mottletone, multicolor stipple effects are terms used to describe these according to the paint house which has originated the name.

The design in this tapestry wall is determined by the tools used. Scrolls and circular twists may be obtained by crumpled cloth. Wide sweeping scrolls like plumes need a wider swing of the arm. A lacy, delicate design is brought out with the use of a sponge. In other cases tissue paper, newspaper, wrapping paper may be employed for certain irregular patterns.

Experimenting First

The actual work of stippling painted walls is not so difficult and by a little practice and experimenting on a piece of wall board the desired effects may be brought out. It is advisable first to procure from a reliable paint house literature on the subject. Manufacturers of paint often give individual advice if one sends floor plans and a description of the kind of wall decoration desired.

Many contracts for decorating walls in the finer homes have specifications which read "paint, stipple, glaze, and starch." On new walls it is recommended that a coat of primer and sealer be applied first, to seal in the dampness and keep moisture out. This coat may be tinted slightly. In stippling bedroom walls with an ivory network of lacy design over yellow background, a regular brush coat of yellow is applied evenly to the whole wall. When this is dry one may proceed in one of two ways.

First, by applying a brush coat of ivory and wiping some of it off artistically by means of a sponge, crumpled paper, or other device, to let the yellow show through in spots. The ivory point should be thinned down and applied to only a few square feet at a time to prevent premature drying.

The second method may seem simpler. The ivory is merely printed on the yellow background with the sponge, omitting the brush coat. There is no wiping off, the desired design being obtained by the imprint of the sponge. Both wiping and printing methods have been used with equal success.

An expensive sponge is not necessary just so it has an even open texture. A cheap rubber sponge does very well for finer designs. The sponge should be trimmed, or sliced, to obtain a flat printing surface. If a natural sponge is employed, it should first be wrung out in water to soften it and open it up. A piece of tin or board may be used as a palette, instead of dipping the sponge into the paint can. If the sponge becomes loaded with too much paint, it should be rinsed out in benzine, gasoline or turpentine, and again rinsed in water.

The Wiping Process

If a coarser and more irregular design is desired, perhaps the wiping process may be more satisfactory. In such case, after several square feet of the top coat is brushed on it may be wiped off with wrapping paper. Take ordinary wrapping paper about 18 inches square, squeeze it as though making a snowball, then loosen it up and crumple again. When several square feet of the paint have been applied, tap the wall lightly but firmly with the paper, turning it often to assure a clean surface. The less systematically this is done, the better. The wrapping paper picks off the paint in spots. If it should take off too much, more paint may be applied and the wiping process repeated.

This method just described gives a pleasing effect for a hall or library when golden brown is used over a cream. When stippled with a crumpled paper, an antique Spanish leather effect may be produced.

Other types of texture may be obtained by other devices. In the wiping off process, tissue paper crumpled up in large wads and pounced on the wet paint will not only remove brush marks, but leaves an interesting pattern. Or by using a crumpled cloth (gingham is generally preferred) and by twisting the cloth slightly on the wall, a rose design may be secured. By exerting a more vigorous motion a larger plume pattern is produced. A still different effect results when plain newspaper is rolled into the shape of a cylinder about the size of an arm. Starting at the bottom of the wall, this cylinder is rolled upward over the wet paint.

If a multicolored effect is desired, still other colors may be applied after the first are thoroughly dry, always leaving larger spaces exposed of the color which is to predominate. The amateur, however, is generally satisfied with only two colors or two shades of the same color.

Hides Old Patches

Stippling effects are not only pleasing and interesting, but very practicable, especially where old walls form the basis. Old walls have their share of patches and cracks to be repaired. When these cracks are properly filled and stippled they are practically unnoticeable. The same walls done in plain color probably would accentuate the cracks.

Although smooth plaster is generally used as a foundation for stippling effects, other surfaces are equally as good. Sand finish plaster, canvas and textured walls possess a texture which is interesting in itself and in some cases give more the effect of tapestry after being stippled.

Glazing is a process recommended for a thorough job. The glaze is a transparent amber liquid containing some varnish and is tinted with the second color to be used. The result is a little more glossy finish. Some prefer a dull finish, especially in bedrooms, and omit the glazing. For a living room or hall, on the other hand, many prefer the glazing coat.

Starching is the last operation of all. This is merely for the protection of the walls and may be omitted. Starch, being transparent, will not affect the color scheme and will give a thin coating to catch the dirt. When the walls become soiled repainting is not necessary. Just wash off the starch, and with it the smoke and soil, and apply a new coat of starch. The starch is boiled as for starching clothes, thinned out and put on with a calcimine brush while still warm. A soap containing linseed oil is recommended for washing off the starch.

Gardens of Colonial Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tarrytown, N. Y.

ONCE upon a time an old sea captain retired to New Bedford and built a house with a ship's bridge on the roof, and a ship's bell at the gate so hung that it struck a deep note when the gate was opened But he missed the blue of the sea, so he planted a flower-garden with larkspur, bluebells, forget-me-nots, violets, myosotis, hyacinths, Canterbury bells, and cornflowers—all blue, and each in their season. He also planted morning-glories, weeding out all but the blue ones when they blossomed, and in the middle of his blue garden he set the figurehead of his old ship.

In the formal gardens of colonial days a plot was often devoted to a single color, red with tulips, nasturtiums, roses, trumpet flowers, bleeding-hearts, and poppies; yellow with daffodils, crocuses, tea roses, primroses, marigolds and so on, each blooming in its own appointed time. Many plots were laid out by architects (the landscape gardener being yet unknown) in squares, circles, triangles, hexagons, diamond-shapes and other intricate geometrical patterns. The garden was a very important part of a colonial estate and the last thing to show reduced circumstances; shutters might need a hinge, paint be peeling from the house, and the roof leak, but the garden remained radiant. Every plot was pretty sure to have a circle in the middle in which stood a sundial, a fountain, or a statue, and with the very wealthy there was a statue of marble, bronze or iron rising from the flowers in every plot. Or a tree replaced these purely ornamental things, apple, pear, quince, or plum. Solomon's seal and Adam's apple were given a place in every old garden, and shrubs were extensively set out—laurel, hawthorn, rose of Sharon, syringa, and a row of gooseberry bushes along the wall.

Covered Snugly for Winter

Dry leaves were not raked up and burned as they are now, but spread over the beds, a thick brown blanket to keep roots and stalks snug and warm against wind and snow. Frost often got to the roots, at that, when the winter was unusually severe and the garden had to be planted all over again in the spring. The rotted leaves were spaded under the soil—nature's own fertilizer. Roses enjoyed then as now an unfailing popularity and the ladies of the house gathered the fragrant rose leaves for their rose jars, and the rose water which every prosperous household distilled. The rose gardens at Mount Vernon were celebrated for their beauty and variety.

Lawns were mostly nonexistent in the colonial garden, or merely little patches of green used as borders. The slow-growing box held first place for a hedge, and was often clipped in formal designs in the English fashion, but the flower beds covered the whole area where now we see carefully tended lawns. Gardens were nearly square but oblong, and double blossoms still in the long future. The care of the flowers was not left entirely to the gardener, but my lady or my lady's daughter did a bit of gardening every morning, wearing a sunbonnet and cotton gloves. She also carried a rake and shears, to loosen the earth around the roots with her own fair hands, or prune the plants. Or, with basket and scissors, she would sally forth in the early morning to cut roses for the parlor vases while they were fresh with dew.

Arbors were a feature of the old-time garden; honeysuckle, roses, clematis, and grapevines were trained over them to add the final touch of beauty to the scene. Mother and daughter alike delighted to sit under their cool shade, sewing, reading or embroidering, or entertaining friends, and they took the place of the porch and piazza of the present day, for the true colonial mansion was approached by a straight walk between green hedges leading to the dignified front door, often a double door with fan-lights and always a brass knocker polished until it shone like gold.

Trellises and Terraces

Trellises were also the fashion, especially for running roses, and terraces were supposed to lend an air of elegance to the grounds; sometimes they had a marble balustrade at the top and marble steps, a sign of unusual opulence. A corner of the garden might hold a "rockery" with plants growing up between the rocks, or ivy trailing over them, and a thin clear stream of water tinkling on the stones. The vegetable garden frequently intruded on the flowers, roses and cabbages, onions and lilies, pumpkins and phlox mingling in charming confusion, while many aromatic herbs, lavender, tansy, catnip, sweet marjoram, united their pungent odors to the scent of the blossoms.

A very ambitious garden contained a summer house, from a simple little affair with wooden benches to an elaborate temple in marble or a gorgeous, gilded pagoda, the Chinese influence being strong in the seacoast towns of New England when the clippers were racing around the Horn. Many a youthful romance reached a happy climax in these summer houses when the moon silvered the sleeping flowers. Traces of these beautiful old gardens still exist here and there where decaying mansions are not yet stripped of their lion-head knockers and quaint carvings for the antique shops. The greenhouse and the well-mowed lawn have supplanted them, but their sweet, serene beauty lingers in the air.

Satisfactory Staking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Staking, and there is no other way of circumventing the havoc wrought by wind and rain storms, is perhaps the most vexing summer problem which confronts the flower-loving gardener, for unless carefully and artistically carried out, it detracts considerably from the beauty of the borders.

To stake firmly, and early in the season, and to tie in the young shoots several times is important to success. Staking so often is postponed until the plants have made the most of their growth, and are consequently too straggly to be tied into a harmonious shape.

Twine, or bast, should always be concealed by being passed under the leaves, and to avoid slipping should be put twice round the stake.

The natural habit of growth of the various plants should always be studied, and conformed to as much as possible, and all stakes should be arranged as unobtrusively behind, or at the side, rather than in front of the plant.

When dealing with large clumps of such tall, and robust-growing perennials as heleniums, Michalemas daisies, etc., it is advisable to give two or three stakes to a clump to get the decorative "bush" effect, and annuals such as cornflowers, clarkias etc., which get badly beaten down in bad weather, may have bushy sticks placed among them when about six inches high, with charming effect.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

An Amateur Restorer Expounds

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A NEW book on early American furniture has appeared. More than that, it is one that treats of topics that are new as the basis of a volume, although they are familiar enough to anyone who has even begun to acquire. "Knowing, Collecting and Restoring Early American Furniture," is an all-including title, one that would allow a small library to nestle under its wings. The author, Henry Hammond Taylor, does not attempt any such feat. An enthusiastic collector of long experience, who has become expert in repairing his sometimes dilapidated purchases, he here offers a great amount of simple, helpful information on choosing, repairing, refinishing.

It is particularly convincing to realize that one is getting the first-hand records, opinions and advice. Compilations of the experience of other people are often helpful and welcome, but this is a contact with sources that are rich in the personal experiences of getting old furniture and putting it into usable shape with one's own hands. It will illuminate a part of this field that has always been dim, if not dark, for many.

It is evident that Mr. Taylor has been in this game for a long time, for the text speaks as from one whose attitude is well balanced and whose statements and opinions are matured and dependable. When he explains in detail the procedure for making a rickety tavern table rigid, or tells how to restore the length to a cut-off chair leg, we feel sure that it is all a record of what years of doing the thing has taught him.

In early chapters he has tried to make clear what particular kinds and conditions of pieces are worth restoring, and which are not. In general, of course, the rarer the thing the greater amount of new material and new money it will profitably bear. It will be a help for many to see listed specific items in the two classes.

Very few amateur cabinetmakers will have the skill to follow the author's example in his most difficult jobs. Still, there are plenty of lesser tasks that are made to seem within the ability of many who have a native bent for carpentry. There is much practical common sense here and a sensitive feeling for tradition and for honesty in method and result. The wholesome effect of this attitude toward his hobby gives it a dignity that it lacks when presented by some sponsors.

I fancy the chapters that will be most eagerly read by the greatest number are those on removing old finishes and applying new ones. In no endeavor that I think of do there seem to be so many opposite outcomes from the same procedures. One person succeeds by the exact rule that leads another to failure, if we may judge from the evidence of their reports. But Mr. Taylor shows so much caution in these pages, as well as elsewhere, that it would be difficult to disagree with him, though one wished to do so. Every step of the work may be clearly understood from the simple explanations that are given concerning the tools, materials and the handling of both.

We wish we might see the general adoption of the standards of this writer in restoring and refinishing and the acceptance of his attitude toward the early furniture of America. It would mean the saving of precious qualities that are daily being lost under the hands of unskilled and unsympathetic craftsmen.

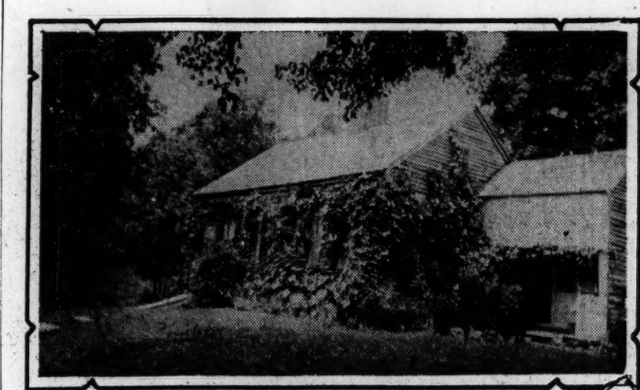
J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish the book at $3.

Wanted an Old House, and Found It

A DAY in March is not the most enjoyable time to choose for looking at old houses, they seem so bare and chilly then. Still, had it been later and the trees covered with leaves the little house would probably have been passed by, for it was the stark trees that allowed it to show, as it cuddled on the slope of a hill in the valley.

Looking for a place in the Connecticut hills for the summer, a man and wife drove through a small town and looked at several houses. Each had its drawbacks, for the one they sought must be old—at least old enough to have fireplaces. Slowly they started to return to town. As they came along the turnpike the wife looked down into the valley and saw there a small weather-beaten house. "What a dear little place, but it is in terrible condition," she exclaimed.

Perhaps the man thought it was mostly the latter, but they turned and drove down the hill, crossed an old wooden bridge over a rippling, laughing brook and a few hundred feet beyond came to the house.



The house and the flagged porch with well; a fireplace and brick oven, and the dining-room fireplace with its little cupboard

Climbing in at the window, the sight which met their eyes was not wholly cheerful—but fireplaces, four of them!

With vision one could see comfort beyond the disorder. The main thing now was to find who the owner was and learn whether or not it could be rented. All this was done, a bargain made, and work started to make the quarters more presentable. The woodwork was given fresh white paint and the floors strengthened. New wall paper was chosen and put on and thus the house made ready for those who were to give it the grace of a home.

Vine Covered and Weather-Beaten

Now, one is quickly captivated by its quaint charm. Gray and weather-beaten, with here and there a bit of red paint showing, it stands slightly elevated above the meandering country road, with gently sloping hills behind it. Virginia creeper drapes itself thickly from eaves to sill and wanders out to the ell. The front door is in the center of the house; pink roses climb the side and droop over the lintel, while clustered on either side are sweet old-fashioned roses and prim hollyhocks. A border of flowers grows beneath the windows on each side of the step and wild evergreens have been brought from the near-by woods.

Coming to this door on a summer's day one sees a pleasant picture. We glimpse a small hall hung in ship-patterned paper and at the end, high above the floor are two white cupboard doors which pique our curiosity. On entering you find an inviting Windsor chair and a colorful rag rug. The little cupboard, it is revealed, backs against the big chimney. One wonders if it served to shelter the Sunday-go-to-meetin' bonnet of 150 years ago when the little house was new.

Flagstone Hearth and Open Cupboards

The dining room paper has a quiet pattern of blue and white that reminds you of old china. The three tiny paned windows are curtained in white with overdraperies of filmy blue and reaching in at the open window are adventurous tendrils of Virginia creeper. Above the fireplace with flagstone hearth and smoke blackened bricks, is another cupboard. Its doors have been removed and the shelves hold odd pieces of china. There is a built-in corner cupboard, too. Painted white, it carries old blue cups, saucers and landscaped plates. Across the hall is a pretty bedroom with quaintly sprigged paper and a fireplace to enhance its restfulness.

The Old Fireplace for Cooking

The living room, formerly the old kitchen, has a most inviting air of being dwelt in and enjoyed. The large kitchen fireplace and brick oven play a great part in the charm of the room. As another door opens from the living room you wonder if there can be more rooms in this tiny house. There is one more, for what used to be the pantry is now a cozy and cheerful sewing room.

In the ell is a large kitchen, with four windows and two outer doors. One opens onto a flagged porch where, in one corner, is an old well with its oaken bucket. It was a sunny morning that I saw the kitchen, but I am sure that on a rainy one its wealth of color does its best to provoke the sunshine.

At the windows are curtains of yellow and white checked gingham and the same material hangs before the shelves, removed from the old pantry. Another shelf holds a set of china in cream with yellow and black design, even the enameled ware fitting perfectly into the color scheme. At each window were small baskets of green in which brilliant nasturtiums nod in the breeze. Yellow and blue is the table cover.

Upstairs are found two more bedrooms and the fourth of the delightful fireplaces.

Near the house was an old woodshed. Its sides removed and a new floor laid, an outdoor living room resulted. In back stands a cherry tree, in front a large maple, and shrubs and flowers nestle around this shaded and cool retreat for warm days.

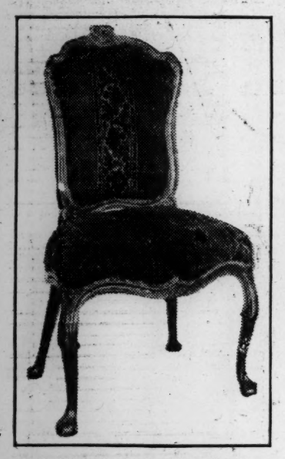
There are houses that seem to belong to the people who occupy them though it may not be their names that are on the deed. So it seemed to me in this case. An old house should shelter those who can appreciate it and care for it. There is a difference between its character and that of a new house, for houses do appear to have character, you know. H. W.

At a Philadelphia Auction

These two chairs of Chippendale type, the left one a ladder-back and the right with claw and ball feet and pierced splat, sold respectively for $380 and $410

At the left, a beechwood chair in the style of the late 1600s, one of a pair which sold for $100. The chair at the right, similar to another pictured here, brought $1425. The upper one is classed as of the Queen Anne type, an older style than that of the Philadelphia-made companion below.

A mahogany card table which brought $250



Upholstered chair of mahogany, in early Chippendale style, one of a set of six which brought $360

While the general appearance of these two lowboys is much the same, the details differ so much that the upper one brought $550, while the lower sold for $2300

By Courtesy S. T. Freeman & Co.

BASED on the standing of the city in colonial times, the excellence of Philadelphia furniture of those days should be of the highest, and an auction of such things, held in that city should be of great interest. It was the wealthiest community when the Revolution closed, its 42,000 residents outnumbering by a quarter those of the next largest city, New York, while Boston could count only 18,000. This position of leadership was recognized by the meetings of the Continental Congress there and was strengthened by the patriotic activities of many citizens, chief of whom was Franklin.

So it is to be expected that Philadelphia homes of the 1700s would hold cabinet work as fine as could be found anywhere in America and that the dispersal of two estates in or near there would be an occasion to be noted. Such a sale came on May 14 and 15, when more good pieces were put up than were ever before offered in that city, it was said. It may be recalled that the Reifsnyder collection was the work of a Philadelphian, but its sale was held in New York City.

A few of the representative items are enough to give some notion of the way prices ranged, although the figures are apparently illogical in some cases. When two chairs look almost exactly alike and one brings $410 while the other sells for $1425, it is time to ask why. In this case it was assumed that the better latter piece was the work of a certain famous craftsman, William Savery. Also, it was made of curly maple, a wood rarely used for things in the style of Chippendale.

The ladder-back chair at $380 and the claw-and-ball foot card table at $350 are figures that might rate as moderate. Both of them have lines and proportions that are pleasing and we may assume that they had no serious restoration, if any.

The lowboy that brought $550 looks like a good honest piece, but it lacks in refinement of design. The legs are stodgy and thick, with big feet and flat hips, but the rest of the piece has better proportions. The price doesn't seem too much for it, since a better one went to $2300. It is easy to see the difference, even in a small picture. A comparison of the details will sharpen one's habits of looking at furniture, for it is the minor features that are most vital in deciding values.

The very early chair with caned seat and back, dates about 1690. It seems surprising that a pair of them should go for no more than $200, but that is the recorded amount. Two Heppelwhite mahogany sideboards were sold, one at $800 and the other at $1600. They were the same length and height, but here again differing details settled their worth, the bidders thought. C. G. B.

The French tastes of the early 1700s, as expressed in their houses in the country, is seen in this old home in the extreme north of France. The graceful curves of the Louis XV paneling found on three sides of the room is in pleasing contrast to the painted toile with which the fourth side is covered

A French Provincial Interior

IS IT a bit of provincialism, or a matter of temperament, which leads many of us to think in terms of only American or English furniture? There is a tendency, when tracing the similarity of English and American pieces, to ignore the strong French ideas which Chippendale Heppelwhite, and Sheraton, master craftsmen, borrowed from Louis XV and Louis XVI styles.

The ornateness of some of the French furniture, with its elaborate decoration, marble tops, and gilt mounts, has been partly responsible for the popular idea that all French furniture is like that.

When one sees the simple, graceful provincial pieces, whose lines and proportions only were copied from Louis XV and XVI court styles, one must acknowledge not only their simple beauty but their great decorative value, when used with early American pieces.

In an interior in the province of Picardy the impression of near-severity which at first glance is gained, is realized from two characteristics of Picardy houses. These are the elimination of all unnecessary pieces of furniture, and the custom of building the furniture into the paneling whenever possible. At the left of the fireplace a placard, or cupboard, with four doors, has been built into the paneling, while the door at the right, with the very ornamental lock, leads to another room.

Paneling and Toile Cover Walls

Graceful Louis XV paneling is found on three sides of the room and affords a pleasing contrast to the painted toile which covers the fourth side. This is a very popular custom in Picardy, just the opposite of our early American houses which papered three sides and paneled the fourth, the chimney side.

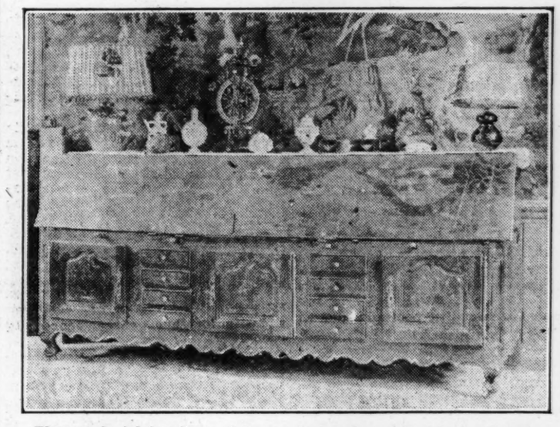
The armchairs, "bonne femmes," are simple, graceful renderings by some provincial cabinetmaker, of the elaborate Louis XVI chair, with round, straight legs, gracefully curved arms, the uprights of which are carried through the seat to the top stretcher for additional strength. Both Heppelwhite and Sheraton borrowed ideas from the Louis XVI chair and dressed them up to suit the English taste.

A room corner in a typical country seat of Saintonge presents a strong contrast to the severity of a house in Picardy. Although these two provinces are in almost the same latitude no two provinces could be found whose furniture is more unlike. Its types remind one of the early pine period of American furniture and the later beautiful mahogany pieces of the Republic.

The size of the beautiful desk, a "bureau dos d'ane" it is called in France because of its sloping front, is most unusual, measuring over nine feet in length. Its style, in general is Louis XV, with the lower section cut in most graceful curves, bordered by a molding. It is made of cherry and decorated with marquetry, which on the lower doors shows large urns holding delicate flower sprays. These doors stand out in striking contrast against a background of leaves also in marquetry.

The designer centered all of his art upon the decoration of the upper sections, which open in three parts and rest upon wooden supports. On the slanting side of these sections, chateaux, French villages, a winding road, and trees whose leaves appear to have been scattered on the background, appear in marquetry of many colors. Within the desk there is ample space for bookshelves in addition to that devoted to writing purposes. This beautiful old desk has been in the possession of one family for generations.

In France today there are still many authorities on French furniture who are very loath to admit the existence of a distinct provincial type. They prefer to cling to the old tradition that nothing could exist that was not intended for loyalty or the nobility. Pieces similar to these, with simple and graceful lines, were obviously copied from strictly Louis XV and XVI pieces. They show characteristics of each province, and are so extremely decorative one can understand the growing enthusiasm for French provincial furniture.



The provincial furniture of France has a charm that is found in no other type. Here the straight lines are relieved by curves in panels, feet and lower rail of the unusually large desk measuring almost nine feet in length. It is decorated with a many-colored marquetry which extends over the entire front

Refreshing the Living Room

By RUTH COLLINS

LET'S do our living room over for the summer. It's getting warm and the velvet upholstery and heavy hangings seem stuffy. Sounds extravagant, doesn't it, but it really isn't; besides, what we gain in refreshment now and when we put it back in winter garb in the fall much more than pays. I suppose I should not be so practical as to suggest that the real reason it pays is, that it saves our lovely velvet and our fine winter hangings. The real reason for wanting to do this is to make the room have a fresh appearance.

We begin by taking up the heavy carpet, the bare floor is so cool. Some of us might not like this and would chose to be a little extravagant, so I suggest using one of those modern hooked rugs. They come in so many sizes we'll have no trouble there, and I am sure we can find one that will be very nice in color with any scheme we select.

A theatrical gauze at the windows will be a good beginning. If the ceilings are not too high we can use just a simple shirred valance at the top; however, if the windows are going to look too bare treated this way we must hang full-length curtains. Green gauze would be nice as green is so cool looking.

Now for the fun—selecting a lovely chintz for several pieces of the furniture. Let's use a pattern with a green ground. We won't try to match the theatrical gauze, but select a green that goes nicely with it, varying in tone. Perhaps we will find one with heaps of color—mauve, yellow, and rose, possibly with some blue. Sounds gay, doesn't it, but it's just what we want. We must have the slip covers made to fit very snug and put a binding on the bottom of the ruffle, about one inch wide, of plain material matching one of the prominent colors in the chintz. We had better cover the seats of any small chairs with this chintz also.

The sofa and one large club chair will look best done in a plain material. As we can now get that old-fashioned slip cover stuff in the loveliest colors I'm sure we can find a green to match the background of our gay chintz. On the bottom of the ruffles of these two pieces we will put folds of the three colors that are in the chintz—rose, mauve, and yellow.

Several years ago I had a young woman come to me for advice about making her apartment cool and summery. She explained her husband was very rigid in regard to their budget and the amount allowed for putting the apartment in summer dress was so small that it rather amused me. Yet here was something really worth while, a young couple with a baby having to stay in the city all summer and being so sensible about expenditures. The thought of contributing something to this household attracted me so I put on my thinking cap and went to work.

The apartment was in an old-fashioned house with high ceilings and many door openings and windows. It meant yards of material, but I found a lovely lilac chintz on a white ground which was very fresh and crisp, with purple and yellow flowers and green leaves. The price was within the budget so it was used to cover all the hangings and portieres. We dyed cotton material green to match the leaves in the chintz and covered some of the furniture with this, welting the seams with purple. The seat cushions of one or two of the chairs and the pillows on the sofa were covered in the chintz.

'Dutch,' An Error

Sometimes the term "Dutch" oven is given to the "Brick" oven shown at the right of the large fireplace in the group above. A Dutch oven is made of tin, is about two feet in length, inclosed except on one long side. Standing on strong feet, it is to be placed before an open fire, so that the heat can cook meat which is carried on a horizontal spit, which runs through the middle of the device.

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A Sheraton mahogany rent table with red leather top, circa 1780.
A Sheraton mahogany bow-front chest of drawers with slide, circa 1785.
A Sheraton mahogany half-round table, with delicate inlay, circa 1785.
A Chippendale mahogany dumb waiter, circa 1760.
Four Sheraton mahogany Canterburies.
A Sheraton three-tier mahogany book-stand with drawer.
An 18th century serving tray on original stand.
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EDUCATIONAL

Seeing the Whole of Education and Not Just Our Own Subject

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

SEEING both sides of a question is a difficult thing to achieve. Partiality seems to be an integral part of the character of each one of us. From the lordly elevation of our riper years we may smile with half-tender derision at the heat with which we once championed the Cavalier cause merely because something in the sweep of silken curls upon lace captured our imagination: but the illustration will serve. Perhaps nothing was so foreign to our instincts as to develop what may be called the historian's unbiased watch upon events. How severe a discipline that was, only those ardent readers of history who have aspired to the more austere title, know.

If the importance of seeing "all round the subject" is so important in the scholar, how vital a point it is in the varied activities of the practical teacher. His field of observation is education, the immediate point under the microscope is his particular "subject"—English, or what-not. Now, microscopic interest, important and essential as it is, becomes the knell of that wider inspiration by which the teacher can alone bring living waters from the rock, unless it be accompanied by the more comprehensive view which carries the eye to far horizons and the heart to the infinitude of the stars.

It is not enough to see one's subject as a whole; it is not enough to see the work of the school division as a whole; though both of these things are essential. Nothing less than this is required—that the teacher shall have some idea (a working idea if possible) of the activities of each department that together comprise the school — kindergarten, junior and senior divisions; an intelligent interest in specific educational work with those children laboring under disabilities and difficulties; and the keenest sympathy with the work of college and university, a kind of vivid awareness of the ideals and experiments that keep the stream of education deep and fresh and irresistibly flowing.

What Are Our Aims?

Flowing whither? "To what end?" might with advantage be the watchword of each day's endeavor. Are we bound, have we directed "other little ships," toward the shore of merely material advancement? Are we content with a surface polish? Have we been satisfied with a species of mental juggling, a certain adeptness of argument? a position on the Pass List? Or have we continually before our eyes some such vision as Plato had, some such end as that toward which Aristotle pressed, who held that education is "that process whereby we come to feel pleasure and pain at the right things." Are the desires of our heart toward mental freedom, peace and self-control? Do we grant, as one educationist affirmed recently, that all education is for the purpose of enabling children "to distinguish a fact from an inference, to worship the beauty of holiness, and to enjoy life"? Beyond the pleasant paths of our immediate achievements are there austere peaks, star-crowned, toward which our eyes have turned?

Some dismay may not unwarrantably be felt at the unqualified statements as to the necessity of seeing all round the subject of education; but when once so much as the desirability of such an achievement is admitted, difficulties after their manner, begin to fade and disappear as morning dew. It is always wise to simplify a position as far as possible, and a purely private questionnaire put to ourselves in some spare moment will be of great aid.

First, setting aside for the time being our own subject, what do we know of the entire working of the department in which we are placed? Have we read our colleagues' syllabus? Have we looked into the children's complete record books with the eye of an inquirer into each branch of their study? Have we found time now and then for those unpremeditated gossips with a class or a group or an individual which discover to us more of the child's viewpoint, interests and vision, than we are likely to find in an entire year of class work? Asked to sum up the aim of the department, its obligations and privileges, as a whole, what should we reply?

Then, where in the scheme of the primary or secondary school does our own department occur? What goes before and follows after? Take it, for argument, that we are in the junior school! Are we co-operating with the work of the kindergarten; have we stormed the fastnesses of the senior school? What have we realized of the mental and moral step that the child takes when he goes from the security of his familiar niche in the kindergarten to become the cynosure of all eyes in the lower first. What have we done toward throwing a bridge over such a gulf? And when our own little charges leave us, are we really conversant with the conditions into which they pass? Have we been able to give them sufficient information to make the transition happy and exciting, robbed of dismay? How often have we met the staff of the upper school; what do we know of their methods of attack; at what point in any subject do they hope to start, toward what shore are their sails set?

For Work of Permanent Value

These are questions to be fairly faced if our work is to be of permanent value. It is essential that we know something of prior and subsequent conditions, and see our own work in relation to the whole. There is no such thing as a water-tight compartment in any department of living, and the effort to create one holds within itself the elements of disruption and decay. No amount of enthusiasm for our particular subject can excuse us from the charge of inefficiency if we have not tried to see it in relation to the entire school life of the child, and that again as but part of a whole.

College and university experience is still sufficiently vivid, we hope, for us to be sharply aware of the delightful vista opening before those students who pass into it. We can picture them there; we know the necessary preparation. We ourselves bear the stamp of its training and ideals; we know the hope and courage with which we left, the "divine hunger after true knowledge" which daily increased in us. It is seldom at this point that the teacher's knowledge of conditions of educational life breaks down.

We take it, then, that a practical survey of the work of the kindergarten, of the primary and secondary school, is not impossible to attain: that college developments are eagerly watched. There remains that field of educational experiment usually styled "special." If we are to have an intelligent grasp of what is being done as a whole toward bringing all our children under the operation of "that process whereby we come to feel pleasure and pain at the right things," we must have some acquaintance, however slight, with those schools which care for little people laboring under disabilities of mental or physical development.

To those who have never visited such schools, it will be a momentous hour in which they first see the triumph of love and faith over the chaos of limitation. Here a light has truly shined upon those who sat in darkness. Little hands grow skillful, ears are open to sweeter sounds than many of us make time to hear; words, lovely indeed to read in print, lose nothing of their power when gently fingered and spelled in Braille. There is always light in heaven, and hour by hour little children are passing from shadow to shine. It is good that we know this. From those whose portion would seem to be silence, the fetters are falling. Mute lips have been taught to speak, eyes to read the spoken word. Where physical weakness and inability have said, "Thus far, and no farther!" the great tides of love and patience have swept over the barriers. Perhaps even more moving is the sight of children, mentally clouded, released from their bewilderment. Here is laughter and dancing and song, joy in sunshine, growing tenderness for all things weak and small, gentle orders and oh how sweet an effort to comprehend and execute them. In no other place shall you find approval so valued and persistently desired, so faithfully worked for, love bearing so rich a fruit. Then, too, what do we know of Home Office schools? Have we the faintest idea of the splendid work being done with young offenders—of the untiring care that is training the sapling toward strength, integrity and wholeness?

The teacher needs to see education as a great wing, perhaps, under whose feathers every head is gathered. Certain it is that the teacher himself must have a heart large enough for all comers. He cannot afford to leave out a single one.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Gallery

Boys of Eton College, a Public School Near Windsor, Eng., Wearing the Standard Costume by Which They Are Always Recognized.

For Examination With No Failures Everyone Achieving Something

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

WHEN the school certificate examination was instituted in the secondary schools of England and Wales 13 years ago it constituted a great advance upon previous practice and was welcomed as a wholesome and valuable reform. It was intended, in the words of the Secondary Schools Examination Council, to supply an adequate test of the work of the average candidate from the average school at about the age of 16 and to replace the jungle of uncorrelated examinations of every sort which at that time were a source of confusion, perplexity and irritation in the schools.

It grew out of the matriculation examinations for the universities, and now determines the curriculum for thousands of boys and girls. It has become the main objective of school work and is considered the normal avenue of approach, not only to the universities but to the army, and many forms of commercial and industrial employment as well. It dominates, in fact, the whole life and environment of secondary school pupils, both boys and girls, up to the age of 16. In the opinion of many, indeed, a grossly exaggerated importance is given to it. As Guy Kendall, head master of University College school, has said, it is used as an infallible test of both pupil and teachers. Promotions and demotions on the staff are sometimes determined by its results. It is used as a comparative criterion of the efficiency of schools.

A pupil's future is decided for good and all by what may happen in one arbitrarily selected week. Worse still, many boys and girls by reason of undue concentration on the examination curriculum "miss the pleasant and profitable paths of learning which make for diversity of character and interest in days to come."

Examination Protested

Drastic criticism of the examination has recently come from many other quarters. Dr. M. Dorothy Brock, head mistress of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls, London, has pointed out that a large number of girls fail in the examinations, and a large number do not take them at all, and that more than 50 per cent of the girls who leave school over 16 leave without a certificate. The reason for this is that certain academic subjects are compulsory and may not be replaced by subjects of an æsthetic or practical nature because, although they afford as valuable an education, they would not lead to a university course. Music and art, for example, may not be offered in place of a foreign language, and it is foreign language which causes many of the failures. Other critics are the New Education Fellowship, which has published a valuable pamphlet on the subject by Mrs. S. Platt; Dr. Michael Sadler; and latest and most helpful of all, Dr. W. Edwards, recently the chief inspector of the Central Welsh Board.

All the critics agree upon the hardship involved in the line of demarcation between passes and failures. If the conditions of the examination are not satisfied on one essential point, the certificate is lost, although in all the other essential points the candidate may have done exceptionally well. Ultimately, the pupils of the form presented for examination fall into two classes, those who have won the certificate and those who have not, as if there were a clear line of demarcation between the former and the latter. But, as Dr. Edwards points out, the demarcation is made merely because "one must draw the line somewhere." Every year scores of candidates are described as "failures" who, on a different basis of evaluation, would be placed far above some of the successful ones.

The question arises, what substitute for the certificate can be devised? The ideal, of course, would be the abolition of the examination altogether; but under present conditions parents, employers, and teachers all need some standard of assessment of work done, and pupils are stimulated by the zest of working toward a definite goal. Instead of advocating a policy of hopeless idealism, therefore, Dr. Edwards makes the valuable suggestion, and it is now being considered by teachers and others throughout the country, that the certificate, in its present sense, should be abolished and that, in its place, a "certified record" of the candidate's performances in each subject tested should be issued by the examining body. At present the certificate shows only the subjects in which the candidate has gained the mark signifying "credit" or "distinction." The "certified record," on the other hand, would give much more information, would give a precise estimate of the candidate's performance in each subject examined. If he omitted, or did badly in, any important subject, or exceedingly well in another, the record would tell its own tale to all concerned.

Many Advantages

This plan has many advantages. In the first place it completely puts out of court the suggestion which has been made that a remedy should be found by lowering the standard of the examination to such a level that 80 per cent of the candidates may pass. This suggestion would not only render the certificate worthless to the over-average pupils but would still have the disadvantage of a line of demarcation separating "passes" from "failures."

The abolition of the stigma of a failure, indeed, is one of the chief merits of the scheme. Every pupil would have achieved something, and the extent and nature of each pupil's achievement would be ascertainable by an interested person. There would be no reducing all candidates to one or two dead levels (pass and fail) but a spreading of them out according to an accurate scale of achievement. The "certified record" would still be a certificate in the real sense of the term, for the statement contained therein would be certified and by the same authority as at present—but it would not connote any specific degree of total proficiency with reference to an arbitrary criterion Further, the "certified record" would be quite as useful as the certificate for university matriculation purposes, for a mere glance would reveal the student's standard of achievement in the subjects demanded for the examination. Indeed, the record would enable the university to avoid inflicting hardship.

A well-known headmaster his summarized certain other advantages of the scheme. It involves no change in the method of setting or working the examination papers. It would give greater freedom to the schools and pupils in choice of subjects. A substantial advantage lies in the fact that it would deprive the certificate of its advertisement value to individual schools. Much undesirable and uneducational rivalry is caused under the present system by the efforts made by schools to secure more passes than their neighbors. With the disappearance of passes this competitive spirit would also disappear. At the same time opportunity will be given for individuality in general aim. One school may gain particular kudos for its success in classics, another in modern languages, another in science or in art or in the so-called "practical subjects," while satisfying its public that the other departments of a "general" education are not neglected.

Summer Camp in France

ABEND in the road brought us face to face with what we considered the most magnificent view to be found anywhere in France. Straight ahead, dignified French Alps lifted snow-capped peaks to dizzy heights of 9000 and 10,000 feet. Below, like a jewel in a beautiful setting, lay Lake Annecy, its waters gleaming like a bit of real jade. Here and there, tall towers of churches and châteaus caught and reflected the sunlight and, above all, a sky so blue as to appear like painted scenery.

Little wonder that it was moments before we noticed the happy group of sun-tanned boys and girls by the stone wall, completely absorbed in the task of trying to pick out from a height of several thousand feet their individual tents in their camp which lay far below them on a point of land jutting out into the lake.

Boys and girls from the American Camps L'Aiglon and Allouette they proved to be, under the leadership of Donald MacJannet, an American and owner of the MacJannet Schools in Paris, St. Cloud and Nice. Here were American boys and girls supplementing their American education with two months' study in a summer camp; French boys and girls acquiring first-hand information of the ways of young Americans; sturdy little Germans enlivening their stolid ways with contact with natural American boys and girls; three dusky sons and daughters of India, each of whom could speak four languages; Philip of Greece, who would, if Greece had not seen fit to change her political affairs, have had the weight of a crown hanging over his head, and many, many others—an embryo group of future leaders of internationalism.

A happy, natural, care-free group whose conversation proved to be as interesting and refreshing as the wonderful view was inspiring. They were off on a "hike" for the day, going on up one of the mountains to visit an old Swiss shepherd who lived there in a typical Swiss chalet looking after his herd of goats and making most wonderful cheeses. They had visited the previous week the Château of St. Bernard in Menthon and had seen the beautiful art treasures and furnishings of one of the most beautiful châteaus in France, all of which St. Bernard relinquished in order to establish the Hospice of St. Bernard in the most dangerous passes of the Alps.

They were all speaking French, the American boys and girls as fluently as if it were their own tongue. Some of them told us about their camp life which followed a schedule somewhat similar to that of a summer camp in America, with modern sanitation, a resident nurse, and American food, supplemented with regular instruction in French conversation, grammar, music, handicraft of all kinds, excursions to historic places, all under experienced instructors and in an environment which made history and geography living studies, rather than dry pages from books.

As we started on, they were just climbing over the stone wall for a short-cut up the mountain, and in groups of three or four, each group with a councilor, were unconsciously absorbing education in Old World surroundings under absolutely ideal conditions.

M. M. S.

For High School Courses in Prison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sacramento, Calif.

LOOKING upon "mental well-being as an absolute prerequisite to social adjustment," Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, has inaugurated a new educational campaign within California's prisons with which he hopes to accomplish a true rehabilitation of the State's prisoners.

The new plan calls for the introduction of secondary and high school courses which will carry credits equal to those offered in the regular schools of the State.

Such an educational program was made possible by laws passed by California's 1929 State Legislature which provided that any state institution may seek the co-operation of the state educational department in the establishment of a constructive instructional program.

San Quentin prison, with 4812 male prisoners and 118 female inmates, was the first criminal institution to take advantage of the new provisions. Mr. Kersey's recent announcement of the "education in prisons" program was made in connection with preliminary work carried on at San Quentin.

"Under the plan which we have outlined, we first make, and are making, preliminary studies including a survey of attitudes of those in control. A proper understanding of the attitudes of those with whom the educators have to work is vital," Mr. Kersey stated.

"In going to San Quentin to study the educational situation, we found that their welfare program was limited. The State has done a wonderful work in so far as the prisoners' physical well-being is concerned, but practically nothing has been done regarding the mental state of the individual prisoner.

"The average prisoner represents an individual whose mind has been working as a defense mechanism previous to his incarceration. He is suddenly taken from this mentally alert atmosphere, thrust into prison where his mind has virtually nothing to do. As a result many of them are less desirable as citizens when eventually they are released.

"From society's point of view, prisons should rehabilitate. To accomplish this the men must be given, through education, very definite objectives. Briefly, we hope to realize the following:

"(1) The development of a wholesome social viewpoint. (2) The development of the ability to interpret facts so that the individual can adjust himself to those facts. (3) Acquaint the prisoners with a code of standards including vocational and occupational guidance with a more academic background of fundamental knowledge.

"These men in our prisons are eager to learn and I am convinced education holds the key to their social readjustment and success when they leave the prison. To begin with we are establishing courses equivalent to those taught in high schools and secondary institutions — and presented along principles in keeping with the psychology of adult education," Mr. Kersey concluded.

Making Vacation Travel Part of the Child's Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kansas City, Mo.

"SEE all the cute little red and white calves?" I asked my young son. He was standing half on the front floor of the car (it was an open one) and half on my feet. He was resting from long hours of sitting. We had reached, on this first day of our motor trip, that section of Kansas where nondescript stock give way to fat, sleek, thoroughbred Hereford. In the field to which I pointed a whole herd of calves of all ages lay, stood, ate, drank, dozed and played.

"See the little baby ones over in the corner?" I asked, having received no response from the first question and feeling that such a broadening opportunity should not be ignored.

A sudden loud, long wail-howl was his instant reply. Tears flowed freely, and startled parents, puzzled and distressed, could find no remedy. After many a "What is it, Honey?" the noise ceased for one moment only when he cried:

"Where are the mothers to those baby cows?" and started the noise again.

Stifling a wild desire to laugh, I answered calmly, "They seem very happy, dear. See, they have plenty to eat and drink."

More and louder wails.

"Little calves don't need their mothers all the time as little boys do." More and louder howls.

I tried one or two other suggestions that proved wholly inadequate. They were necessarily made in a loud voice and seemed to afford faint amusement to the calves. Finally the boy's father said, in a masculine you-leave-it-to-me-I'll-fix-it sort of voice,

"I wouldn't worry, old man—those mothers are probably in the barn having a bridge party. They'll be home before dinner."

The boy's face, all screwed up to begin on another howl immediately straightened and spread, and a beatific smile split it. Not another tear was shed.

"All you have to do is tell him in language he can understand," said the boy's father unashamed.

In a few minutes, quiet being restored and the calf field left behind, the correct version of the habits of mother cows was given and accepted, and into the family collection of bywords (which every family has or ought to have) was incorporated the significant sentence, "The mother cow has gone to a bridge party."

We had spent half our previous winter evenings planning a trip that would bring, for every member of the family, the greatest returns in rest, satisfaction and information. Discovering one weakness the first day—this lack of needful background—we set about remedying it by telling our son about the unexperienced beauties of nature awaiting him in the form of squirrels, rabbits, chipmunks, pairie-dogs, lakes, flowers and Christmas trees. We have taken nine such trips now, ranging in time from two to six weeks each, and have learned to anticipate enough of the necessary background to make travel a genuine part of the education of our two children.

While we have no definite number of dollars in mind, no limited mileage, no determined destination (usually), and no particular time limit, we do have a definite idea of what we want from the trip. These ideas assume more definite form as experience is gained and the tastes and inclinations of the children become more definite with age and experience. These aims might be stated briefly this way:

1, recreation; 2, education; 3, wider horizons; 4, contacts with people outside our experience; 5, information about nature; 6, capturing the "spirit" of geography; 7, knowledge of wise expenditure of time and money. Of course each of these overlaps the other, yet each is a desirable end in itself.

Trips made by the whole family together can be the means of developing all sorts of sources of information for everyone in the group. The general fund of the parents, stored from study and experience, can be drawn on for casual but constant instruction. General geological formations of the country can be noted and explained in passing; topography can be made romantic.

"This was once the bottom of a great ocean. The few lakes in the State are old river beds, deserted when new channels were formed." Or, "On top of a sandstone bluff not far away footprints of a prehistoric bird—a long-legged, three-toed wader—have been found."

If the route of travel is at all definite, interesting points in history and geography can be studied before starting the trip. Several times we have taken as the first portion of our trip the entire Santa Fe Trail, from old Westport Landing to the city of Santa Fe, Pawnee Rock, Great Bend, Cimmaron Crossing, the site of Bents Fort (restored in plaster in the museum at Santa Fe) mean more than geographical points; the old wagon-wheel ruts made more than a hundred years ago but still visible at certain points become tangible evidence of the courage, perseverence, faith, and determination expressed by men and women who blaze new trails.

Self-reliance and poise are developed in children by contacts made on trips of this sort. The public must be met constantly; in well-settled localities there are restaurant or store keepers to exchange the time of day with, gas-oil-air-water men to joke with, farmers to discuss the crops with; in remote places there are water bags to fill at stops where strangers are cordially welcomed, there are ranchers and forest rangers and Indian agents who go out of their ways to converse with you—all of these experiences give children ideas on meeting life in friendly ways that is a part of education.

Many are the delightful winter evenings spent by the whole family after such a trip taken together. Animated by shared adventure, encouraged by mutual memories, aided by similar interests — with snapshots to be studied, notes to be read (if a diligent member has taken this precaution), amusing incidents to be discussed, and jokes to be laughed over, the dinner table and the fireplace group never lack for joyful talk.

E. R. J.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Meaning of Culture

"I WONDER if there isn't a lot of bunkum in higher education?" asks the heroine of Christopher Morley's "Parnassus on Wheels." If such a question can be asked about higher education, all the more may it be asked about what is vaguely and admiringly known as "culture." What sort of high intellectual accomplishment do we imply when we use this term, and what, if any, is its particular virtue? And has it any use? Does it indicate, as one critic contemptuously said, only "a smattering of the two dead languages of Greek and Latin?" Or is it more correctly described by another as 'what is left over after you have forgotten all you have definitely set out to learn?"

Undoubtedly the word has suffered much at the hands of intellectual snobs and would-be æsthetes and dilettanti. Too often it seems to indicate the person who has read the "right" books, who says "the right thing" in matters of taste, and holds "correct" views, so that it implies conventional rather than original thinking. One even hears people speak of acquiring a "little culture," as if it were something that could be picked up in fragments by attending lectures or reading informative articles.

Yet it is a word we cannot dispense with, and it refers to a quality or a mental attitude which a fully civilized person cannot be without. It should, if possible, be saved from its misuse by those who constantly identify it with what is superficial and affected. Sixty years ago the English-speaking world had reason to be grateful to Matthew Arnold for attempting to rescue it from the reproaches of the Philistines. Today we may well be grateful to Mr. John Cowper Powys for his heroic attempt to rehabilitate it in his book "The Meaning of Culture." Mr. Powys, it is true, has neglected some aspects of the question. He has not even thought it necessary to probe the views of his predecessors in the inquiry—not even those of Arnold. But he has at least raised the question again in a serious way. He has given value to the problem of culture by a much more limited inquiry than Arnold's, but one worth making.

Mr. Powys is surely right in insisting that culture is not a superficial growth, but a mental habit. But he is inclined to forget that man is a "social animal"; and that the "cultivated" man who wraps himself up in a secluded world of carefully selected impressions, and studies the art of holding his tongue or "not listening" to all that jars upon his complaisance, is shutting avenues of knowledge and is restricting his capacity for experience. To cultivate the garden of your own soul, in such a way as to ignore the fact that the garden is a part of the world, is to be anti-social, and to contribute nothing to the culture of nations.

Indeed, we speak as often of the culture of a nation as of an individual—the culture, for example, of ancient Greece or Rome, of seventeenth century France, or of modern America. And when we so speak we generally mean a nation's characteristic attitude to all the knowledge available to it, to all the arts, and to ideas in general Without the environment of a cultured nation, the culture of an individual must be diminished, for the latter is the individual's response to all the ideas available to him in the society in which he lives, as well as those which may be transmitted to him from other times and other countries. After Matthew Arnold, we have no excuse for taking the narrow Epicurean view of culture as the cloistered development of the sanctuary of one's own sense of things. To Arnold, it was not only "a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all the matters which most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world"; it was not only, that is to say, "a harmonious perfection, developing all sides of our humanity," but also "a general perfection, developing all parts of our society." Since Arnold wrote, we have no reason for forgetting that "individual perfection is impossible so long as the rest of mankind are not perfected along with us." So far from asking us, as Mr. Powys does, to "acquire the art of forgetting" what is inconvenient to our personal culture, Arnold has reminded us that "all our fellow-men, in the East of London and elsewhere, we must take along with us in the progress toward perfection, if we ourselves really, as we profess, want to be perfect."

We must look for the quality of perfection "writ large" in the state, as well as in the individual; though there is much to be said for reversing the method of Plato, and examining it first as cultivated in one individual. Emerson said that "Proportion is a great end of Culture." "A man should ask God morning and evening, with the philosopher, that he might be instructed to give to every being and thing in the Universe its just measure of importance." And he observed that there are two ways of cultivating that "proportion of character" which is indispensable to culture; firstly, by "the habit of attending to all sensations, and putting ourselves in a way to receive a variety, as by attending spectacles, visiting theaters, prisons, senate, factories, ships, museums, churches and hells"; and, secondly, by "comparing the depth of thought" to which these different objects appeal.

Emerson, then, speaks of a sense of proportion where Arnold speaks of "light" and "accessibility to ideas." For both of them culture is an end in itself. It is not the same thing as knowledge. We may pursue knowledge as a means to something else, in order to become successful engineers, or lawyers, or schoolmasters, or captains of industry. Or we may pursue it from the pure love of learning, in order to know all that we can know about astronomy, or archæology, or history, or languages, or metaphysics. But even this disinterested learning is not culture, though it may contribute to it. The cultured person is one who has used all the knowledge, art and experience available to him so as to develop a freedom from prejudice, detached from "stock notions and habits," and capable of seeing things in proportion, "sub specie æternitatis."

Such a one will be likely to have studied so much philosophy as will at least give him a philosophic habit of thought; he must needs have read books written in as many languages as possible and belonging to different periods, so that he may have standards of excellence with which to appraise what he reads; he will have broadened his sensibility by contacts with music, pictures, statuary and architecture; also lovely scenes in nature, and busy scenes in towns; he will have made some study of politics and economics, so that he may understand what politicians and business men are doing; he will have endeavored to know many types of people, and will be interested in the thoughts and feelings of the poor no less than the rich; and in pursuing these multifarious activities he will not carry any of them so far as to squander his mental resources or interfere too much with the central aims of his existence—whatever those may be. His end and object, from the cultural point of view, is to make the most of his own natural capacities with a view to understanding and forming a sound opinion about human life and its values. And because no two persons are the same, so the culture of individuals will differ—each, so far as he has succeeded, having pursued those experiences which were able to develop his understanding to the utmost, and make his perception clear.

Culture, as such, is not happiness, though it is likely to promote it. It is simply conscious development. It promotes dispassionate judgment, but is not incompatible with a passionate nature. There are some who think—and Mr. Powys seems to be one of them—that, because a cultured person seeks to see all sides of a question, he can never come to a decision, and will never be found espousing a cause.

But is enlightenment incompatible with conviction? Is there no cause which is better than another? Is there not, rather, always a side on which the followers of "sweetness and light" may be enlisted against the forces of Philistinism and ignorance? The true culture is not mere Epicureanism, or dilettantism, or cloistered growth. It is simply humanity civilized. R. A. S-J.

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The Wild Rose

Summer has crossed the fields, and where she trod
Violets bloom; the dancing wind-flowers nod,
And daisies blossom all across the sod.

She passed the brook, and in their glad surprise
The first forget-me-nots smiled at the skies
And caught the very color of her eyes.

But, sleeping in the meadow-land, she pressed
The dear wild rose so closely to her breast
It stole her heart—and so she loves it best.

—CHARLES BUXTON GOING, in "Star-Glow and Song."

Finding a Maya Castillo

And when I walked down to the shallow water and looked across the green level of reeds I noticed a hill on the farther side. A little hill it is, yet unusually conspicuous for this flat country. On the top of it I perceived a high excrescence, covered with growth but distinctly square and sharp in outline.

"That looks like a ruin," I suggested.

"No, it's just a natural hill, Señor," said Camera, "I have seen it many times."

"It does look like a ruin," said Spinden with a back glance at the arriero, "we'll have a look at it after lunch."

We bolt a few sandwiches of dried tortillas and canned beef and start up the trail, aiming to cut in at right angles to it as soon as we judge we have passed the end of the lake.

Camera leads through the brush, slashing right and left with his machete and still muttering that the high mound we saw is just a "natural hill." When we have gone perhaps three hundred yards I climb a tree. Ahead is a woody knoll. That may be it, and I direct Spinden to continue as he is going.

But in pulling my leg over a limb I have been straddling I look around, and there, towering over me, not one hundred yards away, is a thundering big Maya castillo! It's size takes my breath away. I hang in the tree, like a . . . bird, drinking in the majestic bulk and symmetry of the pyramid. For me this is the biggest moment of the whole trip.

At last I collect my wits, realize that Spinden and Camera are disappearing, and shout for them to turn at right angles. Spinden is skeptical of my directions, but heeds them, half convinced by the ring in my voice.

I slide down the tree, falling the last ten feet in my haste. Running over a small ruin I catch up to the other two, and slashing at the brush abreast we reach the foot of a great stairway. The trees hide the top of the temple, but there is no doubt in anyone any longer. This is no "natural hill" but a whale of a castillo!

We toil up the stairway, cutting away wild henequen, its sword-shaped leaves tipped with . . . black spikes. We clamber very gingerly, for many of the stones are ready to give way underfoot and crash down on the man behind.

A doorway yawns above and to the left. Like some of the lofty temples of Tikal this one is built into the top of the great mound instead of being raised upon its summit.

A clump of cactus bars the way to this chamber and we keep on to the top of the pyramid. Out of breath we crawl up to the flat top of the mound, a bush-covered plateau perhaps twenty-five feet square. If we had any breath this view would take it away. On every side is a flat expanse of forest like a great green ocean, melting off at the edges into the blue of the sky. . . .

We have called the ruins Okop, using the native name for an abandoned Spanish settlement about a mile and a half north of them. But Okop is a Maya word and was probably never applied to their town by the Spaniards. It means "hollow land," and may well refer to the bowl which holds the reedy lake beneath the hill tipped by the great pyramid.

For it is a great pyramid. We found it to be ninety-four feet high with a base one hundred-fifty feet wide and one hundred-seventy feet long. It is higher, therefore, than the highest pyramidal mounds of Uxmal and Chichen Itza, although the roofs of the temples atop those mounds are higher than the summit of this pyramid, which has its temple in it rather than on it as just explained. This is a single room, nineteen feet by seven. —GREGORY MASON, in "Silver Cities of Yucatan."

Cowper's Love of Nature

Actually the country of his preference, humdrum, overgrown Buckinghamshire, was not very pretty. But it was the country he knew best, and therefore he liked it best. With all its intensity, Cowper's love of nature was of a piece with the rest of his feelings, an affection rather than a passion. He loved it as he loved Mrs. Unwin, quietly, patiently, tenaciously, without moods or explosions, with a strength that grew with the passage of years, cemented by habit, hallowed by a thousand tender recollections.

And he knew the object of his love as one can only know an old friend. It presented no detail so tiny that he did not remark it, no fleeting alteration that escaped him. With the delicate accuracy of a microscope, he would note how already, in September, the sycamore showed red against the varying green of the surrounding trees; how the cock waded with altered, hampered gait through the winter snow; the curious, sweet, amber smell the earth gave forth in hot weather; the squirrel's winter nest of wool and leaves hidden in the recesses of the hollow elm. Cowper had walked so long and so often in the woods that the animals did not mind him. The rabbits did not cease to gambol as he passed, and the ring-doves cooed at his approach. —From "The Stricken Deer or The Life of Cowper," by DAVID CECIL.

Sea-Pinks

Garden pinks are lovely. Their fragrant frilly heads
Breathe of sweets and spices in sunny garden beds;
But where the breakers thunder and sea birds swoop and call,
The little rosy sea-pinks are lovelier than all.

Sea-pinks on the sand dunes, when winds are strong and keen,
Toss their little topknots and gowns of ragged green;
Curtseying about them as if they meant to say:
"Dance with us, you people! We're here on holiday!"

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Masefield Himself

A few weeks later I met Masefield himself. He had promised to read some of his poetry to a little literary society which we had gathered together, and we all assembled in my rooms to await his arrival. It was a bitterly cold night, with driving snow, and he lived some eight miles out of Oxford, in a region where there were neither taxis nor buses, so that he would have been perfectly justified in 'phoning us to say that he could not come. However, he turned up only a few minutes late, having bicycled all the way, in order not to disappoint us.

One never forgets Masefield's face. It is not the face of a young man, for it is lined and grave. And yet it is not the face of an old man, for youth is still in the bright eyes. Its dominant quality is humility. There were moments when he seemed almost to abase himself before his fellow-creatures. And this humility was echoed in everything he did or said, in the quiet, timid tone of his voice, in the way in which he always shrank from asserting himself.

This quality of his can best be illustrated by his behaviour that night. When the time came for him to read his poems, he would not stand up in any position of pre-eminence but sheltered himself behind the sofa, in the shade of an old lamp, and from there he delivered passages from "The Everlasting Mercy," "Dauber," "The Tragedy of Man," and "Pompey the Great."—BEVERLEY NICHOLS, in "Twenty-Five."

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A Bosnian Village. From a Woodcut by Bernard Rice

HERE the artist has found a subject, possessed of much interest, which lends itself singularly well to the medium. These old Bosnian villages, with high roofs which vary in shape, give a quaintly picturesque aspect to the scene; and, in this instance, their dark thatch forms a natural contrast to the white mantle which the snow has spread. There is something unconventional in Mr. Rice's treatment of his motif, in which the black and white are so evenly and spontaneously diffused that a restfulness of balance has been achieved. There are also a number of delightful details, apart from the structural features of the houses, between which the ascending road winds its way in the direction of snow-clad mountains.

There is deft craftsmanship shown in the old rambling buildings, nowhere more so than in the cluster of crows in the left hand. By themselves, they make a delightful little picture, which seems to bring the sense of cold and winter more vividly before us.

From "The Joy of Fragrance"

The violet has long had such poor, negative virtues as modesty and self-effacement ascribed to her, because she stays in her hidden nook, apparently a very humble and unknown little creature. But from her quaint haunt she sends forth her fragrance like a voice into the world—the expression of a soul so rich that it cannot be contained within her narrow dwelling. She impresses it upon the gale; the wind becomes her henchman and carries it upon his shoulders. Then such as love violets travel up the strengthening sweetness and find this sleeping beauty in her fastness, tearing their hands and healing their hearts. So she finds her worshippers, her lovers.

Many common flowers have the graciousness of personality that some rare women have. Agrimony is one of these. Walking along a dusty highway in July, one becomes aware that every breath is a blessing from some wayside flower; and tracing the resinous sweetness as it freshens through the dust, finds the hitherto unnoticed spike of little yellow stars. Those who go by a wood in May are enfolded in a wave of delight, and whispering "Wild hyacinths!" feels as if a child had kissed them.

Fragrance is the voice of inanimate things. The air is full of the cries of leaves and grass, softer than those of the flowers. In the dark night of the cedar there is a different atmosphere from that within the dusk of beeches or the green gloom of April larch woods. Sometimes, in places where there are no flowers, aromas dart upon one like little elves with sharp teeth, from corn and fir-cones, damp soil and toadstools, keen grass and pungent bracken. Even rock sends out a curious redolence in hot weather which unites with dried ling and herbs to form an undercurrent to the mellowness of gorse.

Down by a stream at dusk the water takes up into its freshness the breath of mallow, pennyroyal and willow-herb as they sway in their sleep. In a shower, unsuspected sweets rush out of ambush with a laugh, overpowering and imprisoning us. In the dewy summer dark, clover and night-flowering stock conspire with the campion and the sleepless honeysuckle to invade the drenched garden and to conquer and possess the dreaming house.

Often in winter across leagues of snow a mysterious fragrance comes, inexplicable until we remember that snow itself has a faint emanation, and that the essence of pines, of last year's hay and far-off violets can wander across the pure air for long distances. — MARY WEBB, in "The Spring of Joy."

Le Désintéressement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE MAITRE a dit: "Il n'y a pas de plus grand amour que de donner sa vie pour ses amis." Tout renoncement volontaire à un dessein égoïste, tout désir de faire quelque chose pour quelqu'un d'autre, est l'abandon que l'on fait du sens erroné de la vie pour le bien d'un autre. Celui qui permet à l'égoïsme de le gouverner, le fait parce qu'il s'imagine qu'il peut, de la sorte, avoir les plus grands avantages pour lui-même. Mais ce système de mépriser le bien-être et les désirs d'autrui est une mauvaise manière de poursuivre le bien, car, en ce faisant, on s'exclut du bien; par conséquent, on trouve, non le bien, mais le mal, car, dans la mesure où l'on se livre à l'égoïsme, celui-ci empêche qu'on ne comprenne la vraie santé et le vrai bonheur.

Là où l'égoïsme est fécond, chaque démonstration du désintéressement, du "plus grand amour," reluit comme un diamant dans un tas d'ordures. Le désintéressement élève et inspire tous ceux qui l'approchent. Cette qualité doit donc être grandement appréciée, car elle est la clef du grenier du bien, de la santé, du bonheur et de l'harmonie.

Le désintéressement nous permet d'arriver à notre vrai moi, au moi spirituel qui est un avec Dieu, l'Entendement divin. En unissant la pensée à ce moi spirituel, qui reflète l'Entendement divin, nous sommes à même d'exprimer la vraie intelligence. Mais l'égoïsme exclut la lumière de la vraie intelligence, et lie les hommes à ce faux moi mortel qui n'est pas le reflet de l'Entendement divin.

Assurément chacun voudrait refléter le pouvoir qui permit au Maître de faire ses nombreuses et merveilleuses œuvres. Nous pouvons, en vertu du désintéressement, commencer à refléter ce pouvoir de la Vérité; car, ainsi que l'écrit Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, à la page 192 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Tout ce qui maintient la pensée humaine dans la voie de l'amour dégagé du moi, reçoit directement le pouvoir divin."

Pour être vraiment affables, nous devons être désintéressés. Chaque jour nous avons bien des occasions d'être vraiment affables; et chaque jour nous pouvons trouver beaucoup d'autres manières d'exprimer le désintéressement, car celui qui désire être désintéressé peut toujours trouver le moyen d'aider à rendre le fardeau d'un autre plus léger. L'acte d'exprimer le "plus grand amour," même dans de petites choses, contribuera merveilleusement à rendre le monde plus agréable pour celui auquel se manifeste un rayon de l'Amour divin universel, si faible soit-il. Le jour qui se passera à exprimer l'amour sera un jour bien rempli, un jour abondant en bonheur et en santé; car le désintéressement est une manifestation de la vraie intelligence, qui nous permet d'accomplir plus que nous ne le pourrions sans le "plus grand amour."

Si quelqu'un doute que l'acte d'exprimer ce "plus grand amour" soit la voie qui mène au bien, qu'il essaye sincèrement d'être désintéressé, ne serait-ce que pendant un jour, et les résultats le convaincront que c'est la porte qui s'ouvre à la santé et au bonheur.

Les paroles que Christ-Jésus prononça à l'âge de douze ans indiquent qu'il avait déjà discerné que notre vie ne nous appartient pas, que nous ne pouvons la consacrer à des motifs et à des désirs intéressés. Ces paroles du jeune Jésus: "Ne saviez-vous pas qu'il me faut être occupé des affaires de mon Père?" indiquent la voie que chacun doit suivre s'il veut trouver la vie abondante pour laquelle Jésus était venu, afin que tous l'aient, ainsi qu'il le dit plus tard. Le Père est l'Amour divin, et celui qui est aux affaires du Père, tâche toujours d'exprimer cet amour qui "ne cherche pas son intérêt" et qui nous permet de trouver notre propre bonheur en cherchant à rendre nos semblables heureux et bons.

L'égoïsme voudrait nous faire voir notre semblable comme un mortel, parce que le soi-disant entendement mortel prétend qu'il est plus facile d'accepter ce que les sens matériels considèrent comme véridique concernant autrui, que de rejeter ce faux témoignage et de voir l'homme réel à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Le désir d'être désintéressé nous rend vigilants, et nous élève au-dessus de ce que les sens mensongers nous affirment; de sorte que nous voyons comme l'Esprit, Dieu, voit. En ce faisant, nous nous bénissons nous-mêmes et nous bénissons tous ceux avec lesquels nous sommes en rapport.

En montrant le chemin de la liberté qui affranchit de toute inharmonie, Mrs. Eddy mentionne le désintéressement, entre autres qualités spirituelles que nous devons exprimer si nous voulons arriver à cet état tant désiré. Elle dit (*ibid.*, p. 248): "Que le désintéressement, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—le royaume des cieux—règnent au dedans de nous, et le péché, la maladie et la mort diminueront jusqu'à ce qu'ils disparaissent finalement."

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The London Bobby

The finest thing in London is the Bobby;
Benignant information is his hobby.
Don't be autobiographic
While he's regulating traffic,
But when less pronounced congestion
Gives him leisure, put your question,
And without the slightest fuss
He will designate the bus
That will take you out to Stratford,
Brixton, Clapham Junction, Catford,
Hendon, Plaistow, Horsleydown,
Cricklewood,—or any town,
Street or district that you're bound for;
'Tis a thing that he's renowned for.
Who so amiably efficient,
Who so helpfully omniscient,
Who so humorously gentle,
So indulgently parental?
When you're stupefied and silly
In the rush of Piccadilly,
When you're feeling lost and sobby,—
Yes, the finest thing in London is the Bobby! . . .

Then they'll show you old St. Paul's,
Crumbling bits of Roman walls,
Galleries of wondrous treasures,
Public parks for simple pleasures,
Palaces remotely dated,
Vaulted chambers consecrated
By Elizabeth the Spinster,
And the Abbey of Westminster
And the House of Commons lobby;—
But the finest thing in London is the Bobby!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN, in "The Light Guitar."

Unselfishness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Master said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Every willing surrender of a selfish aim, every desire that one may do something for someone else, is the laying down of one's false sense of life for the good of another. One who allows selfishness to govern him is doing so because he imagines that in this way he can get the greatest advantages for himself. But this method of disregarding the welfare and wishes of others is a perverted seeking of good, for in so doing one is shutting himself out from good; hence he finds, not good, but ill, for to the degree that it is indulged selfishness keeps one from realizing true health and happiness.

Where selfishness is prolific, each demonstration of unselfishness, of the "greater love," shines like a diamond in a rubbish heap. Unselfishness uplifts and inspires all who come in contact with it. This quality is therefore to be greatly treasured, for it is the key to the storehouse of good, to health, happiness, and harmony.

Unselfishness enables one to reach his true self, the spiritual self that is at-one with God, divine Mind. By linking thought to this spiritual selfhood, which reflects divine Mind, one is enabled to express true intelligence. But selfishness shuts out the light of true intelligence, binding one to that false mortal selfhood which is not the reflection of divine Mind.

Surely all would like to reflect the power which enabled the Master to do his many wonderful works. Through unselfishness we can begin to reflect this power of Truth; for as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

In order to be truly courteous we must be unselfish. Each day we have many opportunities to be truly courteous; and each day we can find numerous other ways in which to express unselfishness, for one who desires to be unselfish can always see where he can help to make another's burden lighter. The expressing of the "greater love," even in little ways, will do wonders towards making the world a better place for the one to whom even a tiny ray of universal divine Love is expressed. The day that is filled with the expressing of love will be a day of right accomplishment, a day rich with happiness and health; for unselfishness is a manifestation of true intelligence, which enables us to accomplish more than we could do without the "greater love."

If anyone doubts that the expressing of this "greater love" is the way to good, let him sincerely try to be unselfish for even one day, and the results will convince him that this is the open door to health and happiness.

The words of Christ Jesus at the age of twelve indicate that he had already discerned the fact that one's life is not one's own, to be lived according to selfish aims and desires. These words of the youthful Jesus, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" point out the way all must go if they would find the abundant life which, as he said later on, he had come that all might have. The Father is divine Love, and one who is about the Father's business is ever endeavoring to express that love which "seeketh not her own," and which enables one to find his own happiness in seeking to make his fellow men happy and good.

Selfishness would cause us to see our fellow man as a mortal, because so-called mortal mind claims that it is easier to accept what the material senses say is true about another than to reject this false testimony and see the real man in the image and likeness of God. The desire for unselfishness causes us to be alert, and to rise above what the lying senses say; and thus we see as Spirit, God, sees. In so doing, we bless ourselves and all with whom we come in contact.

In pointing out the way to freedom from all inharmony, Mrs. Eddy mentions unselfishness as among the spiritual qualities we must express if we would reach this much desired state. She says (*ibid.*, p. 248), "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Dawn Interval

Dawn, be careful
Lest you break
The black crystal
Of this lake—
It is so still,
So limpid-thin,
With a wedge of moon
Set in.
Swallow, wait
Beneath your eaves!
Willow, willow,
Stay your leaves!
Lily, do not open,
Nor
Heron, wade out
From the shore.
Beauty is so fugitive
Let this perfect moment
Live.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Blossoms of Coral

Into the window of a high-towered office building the breezes of spring come and gently, though with decisiveness, stir papers on a desk. A man puts out his hand to stay the would-be travelers. Then something other than vagrant winds stirs. The softness of the air, from across the waters of San Francisco Bay, awakens within the man memories of a boyhood when just such winds tempted his school-fellows to plead for out-of-door study. The idea had been the inspiration of an understanding teacher, and others, agreeably sympathetic, had continued the practice. The somewhat problematical extent of the "study" which ensued was offset by the apparent relief felt by the teacher when restless boys and girls left their schoolroom. There was, too, something of the honor system involved, inasmuch as this out-of-door privilege was conditoned upon resultant good lessons.

Now the four walls of the office seem to fade away and in their place the man sees the familiar schoolyard with its boundaries of half a century before. The building stood at the edge of a town, in the rich farming district of southern Michigan. One entire side of the generous schoolyard was occupied by the baseball grounds (into his memory come names, one after another, of his own favorite "nine"); but on the left, under fine elms and maples, were to be seen comfortable benches and friendly paths.

Taking one of these paths, in retrospect, the man soon finds himself in a spot, long since forgotten. In a moment it all comes back to him with a rush how the possession of a particular group of wild crab-apple trees set that grammar school apart from others of its kind. On some morning, early in May, a boy or girl would bring to the teacher's desk the first bunch of coral blossoms, bright green leaves and slender stems.

"Oh, the crabs are out! The crabs are out!" would be whispered about schoolrooms and corridors. It was the signal for a general pilgrimage, at recess, to the meadow land at the rear of the red brick schoolhouse. There was no destructive mauling of even the low-grown branches; no vandalism then or later. Few of the boys or girls even plucked the lovely blooms, although many came to look at their beauty. When the wild crab-apple is in full bloom, the flower opens and is no longer coral but a pale pink. Quickly it sheds its petals, hence the height of its beauty is in its early stage. Then delicate and exquisite is its fragrance.

The breeze from across the bay, soft and light in the beginning, becomes more daring; so the man, now once again aware of the present, rises and closes the window. He is not ungrateful for the brief return to the school grounds, in the season of wild crab-apple blossoms. Do other boys and girls still seek them out, he wonders? Have the winds of May scattered pale pink petals underneath the newly leafed branches? Or are those sturdy trees now holding their coral blooms up to the admiring gaze of school boys and girls?

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Warners Seen as Potential Rival to Big Radio Group

Entering All Parts of Entertainment Field—Plan Home Radio-Phonograph-Televisor and Talkie Machine at $200

By MARTIN CODEL

MORE far-reaching in its importance and consequences than is apparent on the surface is the emergence of Warner Brothers, motion picture producers, as a giant factor in the radio and allied industries.

Its patent and industrial foothold is being accomplished without the ostentation that usually marks the activities of showfolk, yet with such tremendous effect this company, which pioneered the talkies only a few years ago and showed the way to the rest of the motion picture industry, appears to be in a fair way to become a dangerous rival of the long established "electrics."

The Warners are intrenching themselves independently not only in the talking picture field but in the radio and phonograph industries, in television and in the production of recorded programs, officially known as "electric transcriptions," for home and for radiocasting purposes. Moreover, they are keeping their weather eyes open for a chance to enter radiocasting and the short wave field by the acquisition of existing stations, if not wavelengths.

An overwhelming ambition is stirring the Warner Brothers to produce something new and revolutionary in the way of home entertainment equipment.

The New Home Entertainer

From high official sources the writer has learned that the Warners have laid plans for a home apparatus in the low-priced range—probably under $200—which will combine a radio receiver, phonograph machine, facsimile television reproducer and talking motion picture projector. For the latter, they propose to rent feature film to the public on a "circulating library" basis. In other words, they propose to add still-picture television and home talkies to the radio-phonograph combinations now common—and at a price within range of the average buyer.

That such a combination would sweep the market, attracting both replacement radio buyers and those who have not yet purchased radios, seems certain. Warners already have the several units to accomplish it, and the task they face is one of designing the set, integrating their production and creating a market. It is a tremendous problem, but certainly not bigger than the one they made for themselves—and the rest of the moving picture industry—when they introduced Al Jolson speaking from the screen and caused all movieland to come around to the talkies.

There have been many trade rumors about the next step of the Warner Brothers, including persistent talk that they may combine with Paramount and thus not only widen their motion picture activities but acquire an interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System, which is 50 per cent owned by Paramount. It is doubted, however, whether the Washington authorities would permit such a combine.

Some More Possibilities

It is probably merely conjecture at this time, but there has even been talk, substantiated only slightly by Warners' known avidity for an even stronger radio foothold, that the Warner Brothers would ultimately combine their Brunswick radio plants at Muskegon, Mich., and Dubuque, Ia., with the Chicago factories of Grigsby-Grunow Company, makers of the Majestic set and last year the largest radio set manufacturers in the world.

Warner Brothers acquired the radio and phonograph business of the Brunswick - Balke - Collender Company only a few weeks ago for a price reputed to be around $10,000,000. Immediately they began their advertising campaign, with an interesting motion picture star tieup, for the Brunswick radio set, which they continue to produce and market under the old trade name.

It is not generally known that Warners have purchased the Fultograph, a new system for transmitting photographs by either radio or telephone, the invention of a Britisher, Capt. Otho Fulton, who has demonstrated his set several times in New York. Its feature is its compactness, which makes it easily portable and by the same token easy to incorporate in a radio-photograph combination. The Fultograph is widely used in Europe, reproducing photographs or facsimile writing with excellent results. It is simple and almost foolproof and can be produced and sold for less than $100.

Will the public care for radio-photographs or facsimiles? The Warners think it will, proposing to transmit to the home receivers pictures of current news events, news pictures of radio performers as they appear, facsimiles of the day's radio personalities and possibly even a tabloid newspaper in facsimile.

Now Radio Advertising

Another fact not generally bruited to the world is that the Warners have acquired a controlling interest in National Radio Advertisers, of Chicago, which employs the Soatone recording system for full-length continuities, containing feature programs and the usual type of sponsored announcements, for use by radiocasting stations. If they exploit this on their own, as now appears likely, the Warner Brothers may go into the radio advertising if not the radiocasting business too.

In the meantime, a feud over musical copyrights had developed between Warner Brothers and the National Broadcasting Company's recently established music-publishing subsidiary, the Radio Music Company. The developments here again revealed what a strong position the Warners hold in the popular music field.

Sparring for position in the home entertainment fields has not been confined to these shores, for the Warner agents are even now abroad scouring the field for independent rights to foreign inventions in the motion picture, radio, phonograph, television and kindred fields. They have purchased the Nakken patents and they have considered acquiring rights (if they have not already done so!) to the Pacent and DeForest patents. Then, too, they have held discussions with Wired Radio, Inc.

The Price of Domination

The intense rivalry all started when the Warners objected to being subjected to the technical domination of the "electrics," notably the Western Electric, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose talking picture equipment they used when they introduced the talkies.

Restricted in developing their own technical facilities under the patent license agreement, they wrested free from Western Electric and perfected a system of screen reproduction of their own. Now they are engaged in legal and technical combats with the other "electrics," but they are confident of their own ultimate success as a powerful independent rival of the A. T. & T.-General Electric-Radio Corporation of America patent group.

The Week's Program Trend

The Power of the Listener

WHEN Amos 'n' Andy were shifted from one part of the evening's program to another, thousands of letters from the West uttered a protest so vociferous that the powers behind the microphone were compelled as a matter of good will to arrange for a second Amos 'n' Andy radiocast later in the evening.

Under the original plan, westerners were still at the office when the Fresh Air Taxicab Company of America was on the air. They simply must hear the latest news about Madam Queen and Ruby Taylor. Hence a second period—the very same program as the first—was arranged.

* * *

When daylight saving time came along recently WJZ, in order to serve its western listeners, changed the Slumber Hour from 11 o'clock to midnight. This released another storm of letters, this time from eastern listeners. Weary mothers wrote, "It was bad enough to have to stay up till 11 o'clock to be slumber-houred to sleep. Should we be expected to stay up another hour beyond that?"

The studio explained its policy—service for the largest possible number of listeners. Letters of protest continued to swarm in. "Western listeners? Yes, but we are in the East, and how about serving us? We are accustomed at 11 sharp to tune in mellifluous music which mellows the end of our day and melts us into our beds in the honey of quiet harmony. But now, when we tune in at that hour, what do we get? Jazz! And we're not in the mood to dance at that time, if ever."

* * *

The Slumber Hour retraced its steps to 11 o'clock. The East was satisfied. But the West? . . . Well, no studio can please all the listeners as desired, so that the item desired can be obtained immediately.

The apparatus with a 12-millimeter paper tape in operation, is shown in the photograph. The light ray from the selenium cell operates through (A), while the revolving disc (E) controls the paper tape as required.

all the time. The Amos 'n' Andy decision served the West. The Slumber Hour change served the East. In the parlance of the studios, a "fifty-fifty break."

But in these two instances the power of the listener had been demonstrated. What the listener demanded was granted. The original decision by the studio, in each instance, had been arrived at only after careful consideration of all factors involved; but the pen, the typewriter, the telegram and the telephone of the listener won the day.

* * *

This, it seems to us, is sufficient answer to those who say, "Oh, the listener is helpless. He can do nothing to improve the programs. He must grin and bear them—or switch off the set." He can do more than that. He can write to the station. He does, you say. Yes, many thousands of them. But among those many thousands, how many whose word should carry better than ordinary weight?

Follow, for a while, those daily newspaper columns which include letters from listeners. What do they write about? Jazz bands, conductors and numbers, performer "personalities" most of the time; but program quality, seldom. Where was Phil Cook born? Is Jolly Bill's Jane really a little girl? Do they act the Show Boat hour on a regular show boat? How do they make the noise for the lion's roar in the Dixie Circus? Is Bradford Brown as funny in real life as he sounds during the Nit Wit hour? And so on, even to the height of the ridiculous as we read it recently, something like this: "Jolly Bill's program is just plain silly." And that from a grown-up, concerning a program designed for children!

* * *

Curiosity, and perhaps the desire to obtain something offered free, probably constitute the bulk of the impulse behind the letter to the studio. There's nothing wrong with that, but the listener who sincerely wishes to hear better programs is a powerful minority—and he can prove it. He can prove his power by writing to the studio letters of constructive criticism.

Being an intelligent listener, he will not, of course, merely say, "The Glittering Grocery Gala Program was terrible! Why do you waste your time—and mine—on such 'bunk'?" If a hundred such letters pop out of the morning mail, what do they say—all of them together—to the studio staff, which is always seeking guidance from the listener? Nothing except that at least a hundred listeners did not grant that there was anything "gala" in the gala program. Why they did not like it, nobody knows. The studio, surely, cannot tell why from the letters; nor is it likely that the writers themselves knew. They are like the observer in the museum who said, "I don't know much about art, but I do know what I don't like."

* * *

Those of us who do know why we like certain programs and dislike others—or think we know, which amounts to the same thing—can do our powerful bit toward improving programs by telling the studios the reasons for our discrimination. We are in a curious position. Having no direct contact with the studio, we are yet a part of its activities, because radio programs are—or should be—entertainments, and we as listeners are distinctly a part of the play. The theater manager can sit among us, or turn a speculative ear toward us as we go out, and thus hear—sometimes he is sufficiently expert to feel it—our reaction to his offering.

The studio must watch the mails. Radiocasting brings us much entertainment at little or no cost to us. If it pleases us at all, the least we can do in repayment is to tell the studio so. And any studio worth its salt is grateful for letters which criticize programs adversely, if the criticism is at the same time intelligently constructive.

The leaven of intelligent criticism can eventually leaven the whole radiocasting lump. In the leavening process every listener who has at heart radio's best interests has a part to play. The "props" for that part may consist merely of a sheet of paper, a pen, an envelope and a stamp, but the part is important, if those "props" are used for the communication of constructive ideas. L. A.

GOVERNOR GREEN WILL NOT OPPOSE COUZENS

DETROIT (AP)—One possible source of opposition to James Couzens (R.), senior United States Senator from Michigan, in the September primaries was removed May 29 with announcement by Gov. Fred W. Green at Lansing that he will not be a candidate for Senator and that he does not expect to take part in the campaign.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—"Bacchean Society."
5:15 Hiram Goldman String Ensemble.
5:45 NBC, Concert program.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:40 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Electric Power in Days to Come."
7:30 Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World."
8:30 NBC, "Toast of the Legion."
9:00 General Electric Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter Organ.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces": orchestra.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man; time.
6:01 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.
6:04 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest; baseball.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest program.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Concert program.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Snort Digest; Kozak Radiogram.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 New England Dairy and Food Council.
5:30 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, "Melo Maniacs"; orchestra.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 Nu Icy Program.
8:15 CBS, "Industrial America," H. C. Richmond.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes": spirituals.
9:00 CBS, "A Man of the People."
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Organ recital.
5:15 Simmons College Ensemble.
5:30 Twilight Hour; string trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Concert program; news; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 1

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:15 p. m.—Home Historian.
3:30 Frances Fisher, soprano.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Davey quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 "Old Days on Beacon Hill."
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Final Hour.
9:45 NBC, "In the Time of Roses."
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, "Friendly Hour."
4:00 NBC, Southland Singers.
4:30 Tercentenary talk.
4:45 NBC, Don Carlo's Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, "Twilight Reveries."
6:03 American Legion Hour.
6:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
7:01 Apollo Orchestra; vocal.
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Senator Borah.
9:15 NBC, "Trial by Jury."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:30 Time; WBZ Players.
11:15 Time; weather; Kozak Radiogram.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 to 11:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; "Truant Waves."
2:05 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Birthday of the Church.
5:30 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist.
6:45 Time; news; weather.
7:00 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:30 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
7:45 CBS, "Zeppelin and German Aviation."
8:00 CBS, Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, "Liberty Bell Filling Station."
9:00 CBS, Majestic RMA program.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, Coral Islanders; Hawaiian.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 Dance program.
3:00 Studio soloists.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:25 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
5:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Instrumental Trio.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Concert orchestra.
7:00 Park Street Church.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
10:05 a.m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p.m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p.m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a.m.—Studio music.
10:00 a.m.—CBS program.
1:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p.m.—CBS programs.

2321 AIR PASSENGERS REPORTED FOR APRIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—A 14 per cent increase in passenger traffic over the Universal Division of American Airways, Inc., was reported in the company's April report, just made public. A total of 2321 passengers were carried.

Compared with the same month of last year, the report states, the traffic for April represented an increase of more than five to one. Of 532 trips scheduled, 498 were begun and 479 completed.

REPEAL MOVE KILLED IN LOUISIANA SENATE

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—After a lively debate, the Louisiana State Senate on May 29 voted 19 to 16 to reject a resolution to memorialize Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The resolution had been unfavorably reported by a committee.

GEN. RUSSELL SAILS FOR U. S.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, United States High Commissioner in Haiti, sailed May 28 for a two months' stay in the United States, aboard the steamship Ancon. He will confer with the State Department and then will go on a vacation. The Ancon is due in New York June 2.

YOSEMITE TIMBERLAND SOLD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government acquisition of 13,000 acres of privately owned timberland in Yosemite National Park was announced May 28 by Secretary Wilbur. The purchase price of aproximately $3,30,000 was shared alike by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the Government.

JUST AS VERSATILE AS IS HIS WHISTLING

Robert MacGimsey Is the Answer to That Amazing and Musically Perfect Two-Part Whistling You Heard Last Season on the Great Northern Programs. Besides That, He Is a Member of the Louisiana Bar, Part Owner of a Great Cotton Acreage and Lots of Other Things, Which Makes Him One of the Most Unusual Young Men Who Have Found Themselves Entangled in the Art of Radio.

Whistling, 2-3-4 Part? Yessir!

PLENTY of people whistle. Few—even among professionals—whistle on key. It is a rare "bird" indeed who can whistle in two parts. Robert MacGimsey whistles in two parts, frequently in three, and once in a while in four. The Great Northern program listeners have written to him, "We don't believe it. Can't be done. More than one man is whistling. Or else you do it with 'mirrors.'"

But "Bob Mack"—a better nickname would be "Bob White"—whistles in one, two, three or four parts all by himself. And in addition he is a member of the Louisiana bar, former private secretary to United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, part owner of 2000 acres of Louisiana cotton—and he is more interested in government, and political economy than anything else. . . . Oh, yes—and on the day the writer interviewed him he was turning over in his mind whether he'd accept a playwriting friend's offer of a whistling jockey's rôle in a new drama.

When we entered his apartment in Jackson Heights, N. Y., "Bob White"—that's our nickname for him, anyway—was typewriting with his radio switched on behind him. Switching it off he said, "Oh, you've come to hear me whistle. Sit down, please."

He began with "Suwanee River." A single tone, absolutely true to pitch, and toward the end dividing, mysteriously into thirds, with a final chord of dominant, third and fifth.

He smiled. We said, "It can't be done. . . . But how do you do it?"

He doesn't know. He's been doing it ever since he can remember doing anything,—how, is a different matter.

"It's an unconscious technique," he explained, "a natural gift whose control I might lose in a degree if I tried to go too deeply into its mechanics. As a matter of fact, experts at New York University looked down my throat, examined my mouth and lips, theorized, put two and two together—and got nowhere. The gift just comes through, that's all.

Just Whistles

"Most people who whistle in public—but that means most people who whistle at all, doesn't it? I mean most people who are regarded as expert whistlers force their tones, especially the tremolo quality, and that steers them off pitch. I use hardly any effort—just a well controlled emission of a breath stream. I'm conscious that my lips, tongue and voice box have something to do with it, but just what, in detail, I don't know. So long as whistling in harmony comes out, why should I worry about how it comes out? One thing I do know, however—and this in answer to doubting Thomases—I do all the parts myself, at the same time, with one voice box, one tongue, one pair of lips and a single breath stream; and the whistling comes out through a single aperture, just at the right, as you see, of the middle of the lips."

We asked him if he could imitate birds. Anybody who could whistle well could imitate birds, but why should they? "Bob White" is not enamored of bird calls: "Most of them do not sing any definitely discernible tune, despite the 'bird music' you read annotated in books. I never liked the bird calls much. I never like imitation, anyway. I don't like playing a single instrument alone without supporting harmony. My mother gave me a flute, my father a saxophone. I learned to play both; but I like to play them only when my sister accompanied me on the piano. I can never hear a bare theme without hearing, in my mind, the harmony with it."

The boy Robert never heard classical music until D. D. Nye, son of Bill Nye, opened a music conservatory in Alexandria, La., across the river from Robert's home town, Pineville. The boy sang in Nye's quartet, took long walks with him, heard him play Beethoven and Chopin. Today he says, "It was like being born again—at 15."

Some Biography

He liked literature, too, and debating; his father wanted him to be a lawyer. After a year with Nye he studied music under Frank Damrosch in New York—piano, pipe organ, voice. He whistled for nobody. Whistling was a matter-of-course part of him. He didn't suppose anything he didn't have to learn could be valuable. But he gave up music and entered Sewanee University. Later he and his mother moved to Shreveport, La., where he studied law with his cousin, Robert A. Hunter, whose slogan was, "When anybody offers to give you a heifer, be ready with the halter."

Mr. Hunter's idea of a "halter" for young Robert, the aspiring lawyer, was stenography. The boy learned it, along with considerable law. Then he served as private secretary to Senator Ransdell for three years, continuing his study of law, and passing his bar exams in New Orleans in 1923. Two years later he organized the chamber of commerce in Pineville, as part-time secretary, practicing law the rest of the time. Touring the State with the Senator, he met Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Miller at Minden. On the way to Shreveport in 1927 he called on Mrs. Miller. She phoned Gene Austin across the way, "Come over. I've got a great whistler here."

Austin, a recording tenor for Victor, had in his boyhood suffered Mrs. Miller to wash his hands many times before he played her old-fashioned Steinway grand. The whistler she helped him to discover on vacation came to New York with him and made a series of outstanding records—first with Austin and then as solos with orchestra, the latter including "La Paloma" and "O Sole Mio," particularly popular in other countries. In 1929 the whistler made 10 standard number records for Victor.

In a recording room Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, formerly the Happiness Boys and now the Interwoven Pair, were much impressed with "Bob White's" whistling. Jones told the National Broadcasting Company about it and the whistler was given an audition. There he met Raymond Knight, concocter of the Cuckoo hour, and in 1929 Knight arranged for him to whistle for Edward Hale Bierstadt, continuity author for the Great Northern program. When "Bob White" had finished his whistling for the Great Northern's first rehearsal, he left the studio, but was caught by Knight at the elevator, "Come on back. Some Great Northern officials in the control room heard you and they want to sign you up exclusively for their hour."

Future Plans

And that's how the harmony whistler got into radio. He's in to stay, for a while at least. He'll spend the summer on the cotton plantation helping the two partners who, when he wired that Great Northern wanted him, wired back, "You whistle. We'll plant." Next fall he will bring the microphone a program of his own, commercially sponsored, and featuring also a lyric soprano who must be nameless now but who, Mr. MacGimsey says, is the best lyric soprano in radio. She is not so publicized now, but he is convinced she will be after the listeners have heard her on his program. She will sing solos, duets, with "Bob White"—he can sing, too—themes to his whistling obbligato.

"This summer," he said, "I think I'll write a pamphlet on whistling, designed to make the public more appreciative of beautiful whistling as a branch of the musical art. If I can advance that idea, I'll be satisfied. Just whistling before an audience does not appeal to me much."

At the door we said, "How about four-part harmony whistling? You gave me three. Do you mind if, like Oliver Twist, I ask for one more?"

And "Bob White" whistled the closing strains of "The Rosary," concluding with a four-part chord—with one voice box, one tongue, two lips, and a single aperture therein.

"Well," we confessed, "it can be done . . . but do you really wish to enter the Louisiana Legislature and become just a politician?"

"I'm not interested in politics," he smiled. "I'm interested in government." L. A.

Sudanette

The Superb Tubfast and Sunfast Fabric—

$1.25 a yard

The rich sheen and beauty of silk with the superior wearing quality of this finest of cotton fabrics.

Maas Brothers
GREATER TAMPA'S GREATEST STORE
TAMPA, FLA.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 2

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "La Paloma" and "Traumerei" are the most familiar bits in this light classical concert. 6:05.

Concert Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Three of the best known contemporary American works comprise this half-hour period—Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," Rube Bloom's "Song of the Bayou" and Ferde Grofe's "Mississippi Suite," the last in four movements, "Father of Waters," "Huckleberry Finn," "Creole Days" and "Mardi Gras at New Orleans." Necessary vocal interludes in each where required. 9:30.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Paul White, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson — WJZ — T). First of summer concerts under Mr. White, Bangor-born, taught at the New England Conservatory, violinist in the Cincinnati Symphony, assistant conductor of the Eastman Theater Orchestra until its dissolution. Strauss' "Tales From the Vienna Woods" and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" conclude the program. 10.

"The Amphions" (NBC—KGO, KGW). String and woodwind ensemble under the direction of Charles Hart. Albeniz, Gabriel-Marie, Debussy, Massenet and Brahms are the most familiar composers programmed. 7.

Vocal and Instrumental

David Drollet, tenor soloist; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Mr. Drollet, completing his first year with the Gang, studied under Pietro Mascagni, has four decorations for distinguished service in the World War. 7:30.

Male Quartet; Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). "Overture—William Tell," to open, ballads in scale from Grieg's "A Dream," Kreisler's "Schoen Rosmarin," to "Puttin' on the Ritz" and "There's Religion in Rhythm." 8:30.

Mary Hopple, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor; Frank Black's orchestra (Wanderer—WEAF Chain). "Plane of Dreams" period. High spot is Hopple-Parker duet, "Home to Our Mountains," from "Il Trovatore." "Funny Face" selection and "Dancin' the Devil Away," by orchestra, with two-piano choruses. 10.

Fred Waldner, tenor; vocal trio; orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain) The "music lover" in the "Sign of the Shell" period, reminiscing, brings forth selections from "The Merry Widow," to open, by the orchestra and Mr. Waldner; classics, Paderewski's "Minuet," "Dance of the Comedians" and "Soldiers' Chorus"; "My Sweeter Than Sweet" and "What Is This Thing Called Love," by the trio. 10:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Male quartet and orchestra. Best ballads. "Sleepy Valley," "Love's Dream After the Ball," "Andante Cantabile" and "A Kiss in the Dark." 11.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF—T). Feature, sad "Two Folk Songs of Little Russia," in an arrangement by Efrem Zimbalist. 7.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC Pacific) Oriental program by Annie Louise David, harpist; Eva G. Atkinson, contralto; Antonia di Grassi, violinist. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Why the "sea level" is not level, Mt. Everest is not the highest mountain in the world, Greenland should be Iceland, Iceland Greenland, according to Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WJZ Chain). Ski-jumping in Switzerland. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Cheesebrough—WJZ Chain). The new automobile tourist camp in Thompkins Corners. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Railroad stories. 10:30.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). Sea stories. 11.

"Perseus Builds a Ship" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KOA). Episode in the legendary life of Perseus, done in modern vein, in the "House of Myths" period. 10.

Service Band

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 4.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Rhythmic Music

"Tom, Dick and Harry" vocal trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Features, "Limehouse Blues" and "Oh, Kay" medley by two pianos. 9.

Talks

Academy of Political Science Luncheon to Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp (WEAF and WJZ—T). The academy's semicentennial as a token of appreciation to Sir Josiah and Thomas W. Lamont, presiding officer. The responses of both will be made available to the entire country and to foreign listeners by short waves.

"Anglo-Egyptian Relations" (WEAF Chain), James G. McDonald's "The World Today" period. 7:15.

"The Legal Profession as a Vocation" (NBC Pacific). John L. McNab, barrister who nominated Herbert Hoover for President at the Republican convention in 1928, in the Pacific Coast School of the Air. 2:30.

'TIS SAID, BATHTUB SONGS WASTE WATER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill.—The favorite habit of "singing in the bathtub" is responsible for a great waste of water, Alderman Edward J. Kaindl said in a public report on the investigation of water waste in Chicago.

In Chicago, the report said, there is more water used per capita than in any other city in the world, the daily average here being 307 gallons per person. In recommending the adoption of a system of water meters, Mr. Kaindl said that people would cut their songs and their baths shorter if they were paying for their water by the gallon.

Bible Pictures

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"If Thou Had'st Known, Oh Jerusalem"
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"The Light of the World"
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All 5.00 Sizes	8.45	1.50
All 5.25 Sizes	9.45	1.60
All 6.00 Sizes	12.45	2.05

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Sizes	Tire	Tube
30x3½ O.S. Cl	$4.85	$1.00
All 4 In. Sizes	8.95	1.45
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All 4.50 Sizes	9.95	1.55
All 5.00 Sizes	11.95	1.95
All 5.25 Sizes	12.95	2.25
All 5.50 Sizes	13.95	2.45
All 6.00 Sizes	15.95	2.75
All 6.50 Sizes	16.95	3.25
All 7.00 Sizes	19.95	3.65

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

U. S. Trade Compares Well With 1928—Automobile Industry Active

While business in the United States admittedly is unsatisfactory, the extent of the depression seems to have been somewhat exaggerated by comparing the present situation with that of a similar period of last year.

It should be remembered that 1929 was a year in which a long period of expansion reached its peak, and in which there were, in fact, numerous signs of inflation.The previous year, 1928, was an exceptionally good one for trade and industry, and in that year many records were made by business. It is encouraging to note that, compared with 1928, the present year shows up not badly.

For instance, in a survey made by the Standard Statistics Company, it is set forth that the combined net income of 268 companies providing a continuous three-year quarterly record was 1.7 per cent greater in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of 1928. In the first three months of 1928, moreover, corporation reports had made a new record up to that time.

The relatively swift recovery that the steel industry made earlier this year has been followed by a tapering off in demand and operations. Much of this recent decline has been seasonal, however, and it is worth mentioning that the decline must have been less than usual, since more steel is being produced at present than at a like date in most other recent years.

Automobile Output High

Automotive production is at a higher rate than at a similar date in any year except 1929, and that the fundamental conditions in the industry are sounder than in perhaps any previous period is indicated by the fact that output is now being held closely in line with dealers' sales, whereas formerly there was evident a tendency toward overproduction.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $49,428,000, the second smallest total this year. This compares with $181,083,000 last week and $56,831,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Volume of business for the week ended May 24, as measured by check paments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was 1 per cent greater than in the preceding week, but 7 per cent lower than for the similar week last year. Wholesale prices showed a decline of less than 1 per cent from the preceding week, and were more than 7 per cent under the level of a year ago.

World Trade Trends

Reports from other countries to the United States Commerce Department, state that in Argentina business continues quiet, with weakness of the peso exchange accentuating the dullness usual at this time of the year.

Australian reports have a slightly better tone, due to improvement in the wool market. The position of ship owners in Australia is exceedingly unsatisfactory, however.

There has been little change in the trend of Cuban business this month and sentiment there is doubtful.

Japanese reports are featured by news of declining commodity prices and general commercial inactivity. First sales of the spring cocoon crop brought the lowest prices in a decade. The stock market is dull.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market pointed upward this week, but business was of small volume. Brokers' loans increased $7,000,000. Friday and Saturday were holidays on the exchange.

Trading on the London stock market was quiet this week. A slump in silver caused a sensation, and it is not known yet whether or not the low point has been reached. Internationals were fairly steady, but the fact that expectations of a cut in the Bank of England rate did not materialize caused temporary weakness in gilt-edge securities.

Prices of stocks at Berlin have been irregular.

The trend at Paris has been downward most of the week. The Paris Bourse was closed Friday.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The market appears to be well liquidated and in a position to move upward, but to be lacking in incentive and leadership. Possibly some unusually constructive piece of news will come along to provide the necessary impetus to establish momentum in an upward direction.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: From the long-term point of view, there would appear to be no need to take advantage of the current rally. For those maintaining a trading position, however, we advise acceptance of profits in securities which have had a sharp advance during current recovery.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The present probability is that the market will move within a narrow range for some weeks to come. Probably not until late in the year will there be any decided change for the better. When improvement does commence, however, we look for a very sharp pick-up because of the present low inventories and abundant credit. The stock market will not wait until improvement actually sets in, but will begin to discount these changes several months in advance.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Very little actual selling of stocks seems to have developed in the better issues as the result of these bear attacks, indications pointing to a trading market with an imperceptible gain in those issues of undisputed investment merit.

Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., New York: We look for a continuation of a rising trend in the stock market and we favor the purchase of selective issues previously recommended at present levels. We do not look for a runaway market, but believe that a gradual advance is entirely logical.

Public Utility Earnings

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT CO.

	1930	1929
April gross	$1,219,536	$1,197,087
Profit*	509,543	473,895
12 months gross	14,622,993	14,052,542
Profit*	5,906,195	5,516,581

*After expenses, taxes, interest, etc., but before depreciation.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of Libby, McNeill & Libby authorized payment on July 1, 1930, of three years' accumulated back dividends on preferred stock of the company amounting to 21 per cent. This dividend is payable in shares of second preferred stock of the company to holders of first preferred stock of record June 13.

ADOLF GOBEL, INC.

Adolf Gobel, Inc., as of April 19 shows total assets of $12,389,865, compared with $12,088,003 Dec. 31, 1929, and earned surplus $1,461,818, compared with $1,359,816. Current assets were $3,916,623 and current liabilities $2,441,328, compared with $2,917,258 and $2,211,904.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange and other leading stock exchanges and most of the commodity markets of the country were closed today as the Memorial Day holiday was extended over Sunday.

LIVESTOCK MARKET TREND SATISFACTORY

Heavy Bullocks Off, but Light Cattle Hold Up Well—Lambs Higher

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Considering the handicaps that confronted it in holidays which minimized the demand for heavy bullocks, the steer trade, although irregular, was satisfactory this week. Heavy steers sold off most of the week, closing 25 cents or more lower, but all light cattle held up well, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strength was injected into the hog trade also by activity on the part of eastern shippers. All interests bought freely on the breaks, and shipper competition had the effect of forcing the market 25 cents higher.

In the lamb trade shorn offerings finished 50 to 75 cents higher, while the few native springers here figured in a runaway market which at the close was $1.50 to $2 above a week earlier.

As next Monday and Tuesday are Jewish holidays, and as Memorial Day came at the end of the week, the trade on heavy steers was under severe pressure from the start. Prices fell 25 to 50c on Monday, when the run amounted to 20,000 head, and consisted mostly of fed steers. Not much except a few in-between heavies lost 50c, but the market on kinds scaling 1200 pounds upward was very dull, shippers having no incentive to take hold.

There was a sympathetic weakness on lower grade, and even on the better grade light steers and long yearlings, but this sinking spell was promptly corrected by sharply abridged receipts. Consequently, all light cattle sold actively and strongly thereafter, finishing the week fully steady. Heavies only partially picked up their early loss, however, and then fell flat again at the week-end, the bulk of the crop going at $12 to $12.75. The week's extreme top was $14. Heavies continued to lead, however, as choice light yearling steers topped at $13 and light heifer yearlings at $11.75.

Most fed steers, however, are going at $10.25 to $12.25, the average cost being $11.25, as compared with $13.75 a year ago. All light cattle show a big decline, as contrasted with 12 months earlier shestock held up well, largely because of scarcity and the active trade on low-priced steers, most fat cows selling at $7.50 to $9.

The upturn on hogs sent the top to $10.50, highest in more than a month. Heavy hogs continued scarce, most offerings scaling 200 to 250 pounds. As the week closed most 260 to 310-pound averages sold at $10 to $10.25 and 160 to 250-pound at $10.15 to $10.40.

STOCK TRADING IN MAY LESS ACTIVE

Stock trading during May was on a greatly reduced scale. Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 78,038,000 shares, the smallest volume for the month of May since 1927, and a decline of some 32,900,000 shares from the total for April.

On the New York Curb 22,761,600 shares changed hands, compared with 32,331,200 shares in April and 36,022,500 shares in May, 1929.

The record of May stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange, New change is given below. The May range of stock and bond averages, together with the yearly range for the past four years, is also presented.

	New York Shares	Bonds
1930	78,038,000	$226,195,000
1929	91,280,400	234,565,000
1928	84,186,600	279,152,000
1927	46,670,100	338,673,000
1926	24,099,800	247,188,000
1925	37,085,500	337,995,000
1924	13,795,400	272,429,000
1923	24,986,900	263,589,000
1922	31,530,100	374,427,000
1921	17,957,700	241,200,000

	New York Crub Shares	Boston Shares
1930	22,761,600	1,261,524
1929	36,022,500	1,755,743
1928	24,987,000	1,932,549
1927	7,512,700	1,114,221
1926	6,577,800	562,371
1925	10,220,600	598,800
1924	....	279,728
1923	....	322,232
1922	....	579,524
1921	....	805,090

THE MOVEMENT OF THE AVERAGES

	20 R.R.'s	30 Ind.'s	20 P.Uts.	20 Cop.'s	40 Bds.
May high	145.31	275.07	103.40	41.76	95.34
May low	139.16	258.31	94.20	36.84	94.85
Dec fr Ap close	1.22	4.16	2.20	‡.88	‡.38
1930 high	157.94	294.07	108.62	53.74	96.16
1930 low	139.16	244.20	86.17	36.84	93.69
1929 high	189.11	381.17	144.61	95.80	96.32
1929 low	128.07	198.69	64.72	45.96	91.76
1928 high	152.70	300.00	....	75.72	99.48
1928 low	132.60*	191.33	....	42.10	95.61
1927 high	144.82*	202.40	....	49.32	99.36
1927 low	119.29*	152.73	....	30.04	96.40

*20 industrials. ‡Advance.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
April gross	$13,977,550	$17,529,373
Net aft taxes	1,673,856	3,190,567
4 mos gross	52,908,292	65,391,802
Net aft taxes	5,359,703	10,834,146

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1930	1929
April gross	$1,269,434	$1,472,473
Net oper inc	79,244	205,747
4 mos gross	5,147,300	5,818,475
Net oper inc	333,501	638,797

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1930	1929
April gross	$539,881	$643,934
Net op inc	73,066	114,018
4 mos gross	2,093,792	2,419,518
Net op inc	178,701	384,840

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
April gross	$1,873,481	$2,229,768
Net op inc	281,193	681,927
4 mos gross	6,971,531	7,889,076
Net oper inc	891,818	1,721,083

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1930	1929
April gross	$1,248,546	$1,241,493
Net op inc	510,075	406,900
4 mos gross	4,508,310	5,116,624
Net op inc	1,797,808	1,881,101

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1930	1929
April gross	$160,714	$137,076
Net op inc	42,699	18,886
4 months gross	591,419	622,420
Net op inc	113,293	166,161

PASS SOLAR REFINING DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, O.—Solar Refining Co. has omitted the semiannual dividend of $1.25 due at this time.

Pacific Lighting's Unusual Progress in Last Decade

Net Earnings Since 1920 Rise Almost 700 P. C.—1929 Profits 35 P. C. Above 1928—Natural Gas Important Factor—Stock Appreciation

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 66

Among the utilities showing exceptional growth in assets and earning power, as well as in unusual appreciation of junior stock, is Pacific Lighting Corporation. In the last 10 years its assets have increased about 800 per cent, its gross close to 600 per cent, its net almost 700 per cent and its common stock has increased in market value more than 1200 per cent.

The company completed the best year in its history in 1929, with net earnings after subsidiary dividends approximately 35 per cent ahead of 1928.

It continued its expansion program last year by acquiring Southern California Gas Corporation, with its assets of $68,455,000 and customers totaling 222,372, and it broadened its ambitious program of extending gas pipe lines into rich fields, from which natural gas is piped in an ever-increasing flow to domestic and industrial consumers.

Largest in California

Pacific Lighting has the distinction of being the largest public utility holding concern in California, with assets as of Dec. 31, 1929, of $240,000,000, serving about 100 communities in the southern part of the State, including the city of Los Angeles, and having three-quarters of a million gas customers and about 150,000 users of electricity.

The company was formed in 1886 as the Pacific Lighting Company, taking its present corporate name in 1907. Its growth has been practically continuous, and as an investment it has proved itself among the élite, as shown by an unbroken dividend record for the common stock of 21 years, with steadily increasing payments.

Its chief subsidiaries are the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company, serving the city of Los Angeles and currounding towns with gas and electricity; the Southern California Gas Company, which was taken over in March, 1929, serving some 233,000 customers in 90 cities and towns; Southern Counties Gas Company, with 137,529 customers in 72 cities and towns; and Industrial Fuel Supply Company, the last mentioned compressing, piping and selling natural gas wholesale.

The Southern Counties Gas Company and Industrial Fuel Supply Company were acquired in 1926. In 1928, in conjunction with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, it organized the Northern California Gas Company, which built a natural gas pipe line from the Buttonwillow field to Milpitas, Calif., with connections to Fresno, San Jose and adjacent cities.

Remarkable Gain in 10 Years

With the purchase of Southern California Gas, Pacific Lighting obtained complete control of Ventura Fuel Company, which in 1929 sold 16,597,000,000 cubic feet of gas and of Producers' Gas & Fuel Company, whose 1929 sales aggregated 239,605,000 cubic feet.

The chief cities served in the territory which has a population of 2,250,000 are Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands and Redondo, while South Counties Gas operates in 72 communities, having a population of about 600,000 in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and Ventura.

A comparison for the 10-year period, from 1920 to 1929 inclusive, shows the impressive gains made by Pacific Lighting. Gross in 1920 of $7,469,636 had jumped to $43,275,305 in 1929, a gain of about 475 per cent; net after subsidiary dividends rose from $1,103,523 to $7,242,043, a gain of 656 per cent; assets expanded from $29,624,656 to $240,540,542, an increase of 812 per cent, while common dividends increased from $624,000 to $4,066,860, a gain of 652 per cent.

In the same 10-year period the company made great strides in efficiency, judging by the ratio of operating expense to gross revenue. In 1920, operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes, absorbed 70.5 per cent of gross, but this ratio has been cut down steadily, being 54.2 per cent in 1929.

At the same time, Pacific Lighting has pursued a course in late years of charging off about one-eighth of gross income for depreciation, whereas in the five years, 1920 to 1924 inclusive, it was about one-twelfth. The depreciation reserve now stands at $37,196,906, compared with $6,810,846 at the end of 1920. There was an increase in 1929 in this item of $17,628,956, due largely to the absorption of Southern California Gas.

Sharp Rise in Earning Power

In 1927 there occurred a big advance in earning power, coincident with the introduction of straight natural gas into Los Angeles. Balance for the common in 1926 was $1,931,073; in 1927 it was $4,405,039, or a rise in per share earnings from $18.84 on the $100 par stock to $39.10 a share.

The company shut down various artificial gas plants, thus reducing expenses, and consumption of the natural gas actually increased. It would appear as if this higher earning plan is permanent, as net has risen each year since.

Net profits in 1929 after all charges and minority preferred dividends were $7,242,043, or $4.54 a share on the 1,461,834 common shares, compared with $5,365,838 or $3.81 on 1,250,000 common shares in 1928, and $5,004,392 or $3.91 a share on 1,127,389 common shares in 1927.

Total assets of the company at the end of 1929 were $240,540,542, compared with $146,734,243 in 1928 and with $29,624,656 in 1920. The company has no bonds outstanding, but subsidiary funded debt totals $106,995,500, which compares with funded debt in 1928 of $59,577,000, and with debt in 1920 of $8,585,000. There are outstanding 109,375 shares no-par $6 preferred stock, and 1,461,834 common no-par shares.

Dividends on the common stock are $3 a share annually, equivalent to $30 a share on the $100 par split 10 for one in November, 1927. Prior to 1927, a stock dividend of 80 per cent was paid in 1924, and one of 10 per cent in 1922. Cash dividends on the old stock on a $12 basis in 1920 were raised to $14 in 1921, to $14.50 in 1923, to $16 in 1924, to the equivalent of $18 in 1925, $28.80 in 1927 and $30 in 1928.

Big Appreciation in Value

If a stockholder had bought 10 shares in 1920, when the price range was between 130-165, at say $150, his investment of say $1500 would today amount to 198 shares selling around $98 a share or $19,404, an appreciation of 1293 per cent. The annual return on that hypothetical $1500 investment is today $594, exclusive of rights.

New stock issued in 1930 was offered in the ratio of one for each 10 held. These rights, which expired May 1, sold between 3¾ and 6⅝.

Pacific Lighting is understood to have a substantial interest in the B voting stock of Pacific Public Service Company, and it is the second largest holder of Pacific Gas & Electric Company common stock, with 116,000 shares. As indicative of future possibilities there are reports of negotiations for a merger between the company and Southern California Edison Company and Nevada-California Electric Corporation.

Growth of Pacific Lighting in the last five years is shown in the accompanying table:

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Assets	$240,540,542	$146,734,243	$138,677,842	$123,871,844	$115,977,529
Gross income	43,275,305	30,350,631	28,052,546	24,628,305	22,785,135
Net operating income	19,781,433	14,148,376	13,559,942	10,865,729	10,058,094
Per cent of net to gross	54.2	53.4	51.6	56.0	56.5
Per cent of depr to gross	12.75	12.9	12.65	12.6	10.65
Per cent of com earns to gross	15.3	15.5	15.7	7.85	10.25
Balance for common	6,634,216	4,766,769	4,405,039	1,931,073	2,336,498
Dividends on common	4,066,860	3,389,108	1,640,000	1,639,856	949,997
Depreciation reserve	37,196,906	19,567,950	16,133,751	13,475,674	11,214,316

BUSINESS LAGS ALL OVER WORLD

Similar Conditions Prevail in All Civilized Communities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The international character of business depression was reflected in the May reports to the Commerce Department by observers for the American Government in 25 countries, representing every zone on the Globe.

Virtually without exception, trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere reported a prevailing dullness of business conditions.

Some excerpts from the detailed review give a glimpse of the situations observed:

Argentina—"Business during May was quiet, with continued weakness of peso exchange accentuating dullness usual at this time of year."

Australia—"New South Wales civil Service salaries have been reduced one-eighth; Australian ship owners service salaries have been reduced position in the history of the Commonwealth and have refused to sign contracts with shippers."

British Malaya—"Native purchasing power continued on the decline and there is a noticeable shortage of cash coming in from consumers. Cessation in rubber tapping is expected to react adversely to May business."

Quiet in Canada

Canada—"Business conditions continue generally quiet, with a slight improvement in industrial operations, though this is spotty."

Chile—"The Government's policy of reducing taxation under the ordinary budget is creating a better business tone. Downward wholesale orders."

China—"Troop concentrations and disturbances continue to hamper trade in North, Central and South China. A continually weakening silver exchange precludes import trade commitments, and until exchange is stabilized no adjustments can occur toward placing forward business on even a partially secure basis."

Costa Rica—"Merchants are heavily overstocked and there is little demand for luxury articles. Collections of old debts is becoming more difficult."

Cuba—"The general tone is pessimistic and the tension throughout the Cuban business community persists."

Dominican Republic—"Price levels are so low as to offer little encouragement to agricultural producers."

Ecuador—"Imports into the entire country remain reduced."

Haiti—"The general situation remains very unfavorable."

Honduras—"General business conditions on the north coast continue good but collections are poor."

India's Foreign Trade

India—"Foreign trade for April was considerably lower than in 1929, due to lower commodity prices and disturbed conditions in the country."

Italy—"Returns for the first nine months of the fiscal year show central government taxes collected 2.65 per cent below those of the previous year."

Jamaica—"Business conditions were slightly below normal during May."

Japan—"Falling commodity prices and commercial inactivity continue in Japan."

Mexico—"Dullness prevails in most staple lines, owing to low purchasing power in the interior."

Netherlands East Indies—"Generally unfavorable conditions continue to prevail, but slight improvement is expected next month."

Peru — "Depression continues unabated in Peru."

Philippine Islands—"The usual April decline is adding to the general depression prevailing since last year."

Porto Rico—"During the last two months economic conditions have shown undoubted improvement. Business in all lines is greatly encouraged."

New Zealand—"Prices for products are increasing slightly and the general outlook is better than at this time last month."

Trinidad—"Business slow."

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW PROGRAM

CHICAGO—Grigsby-Grunow Company has announced plans which will provide employment for 15,000 additional people during the next 60 days. Beginning June 2 the company will employ 10,000 additional workers for production of new Majestic radio sets, which will start at a rate of 4000 a day and will entail the payroll running up to $2,000,000 a month. When production starts in July on the new Majestic electric refrigerator, the Majestic Household Utilities Corporation will begin with initial force of 5000 employees with payroll running around $1,000,000 a month. The number of employees will be increased as the company steps up production.

STANDARD UTILITIES

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Standard Utilities, Inc., has been called to act on a proposal to split up the common stock on the basis of three new shares for one old share.

WHEAT MARKET ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF SELF

More Confidence on Buying Side, Although Bull Market Distant

CHICAGO—Heavy deliveries on May wheat countries, together with evening-up operations in the pit cut the open interest in the current delivery down to small proportions.

By reason of the operations of the Farm Board, the liquidation of the enormous open interest in the May of two months ago was accomplished without the demoralization which had been expected.

Now the Farm Board announces its withdrawal shortly from active operations in the wheat market, the statement being made that conditions are again fairly normal, with the market able to take care of itself. This has brought some confidence to the buying side of wheat, although it is admitted there are still many obstacles to a bull market.

Prices moved now are largely dependent on the crop developments. Winter wheat promises a moderate crop; spring wheat conditions being favorable, but with the crop unusually dependent on timely rains the next few weeks.

Foreign crop promise is for a reduction in the yield to about average prospects, which would mean a much smaller crop than the abnormal yields of last season. European stocks are presumably down to normal, compared with a big carryover a year ago, with all the distributing channels clogged with wheat.

Moreover, stocks on passage are much smaller than a year ago, and the Canadian visible supply is below the totals of a year ago, while farm stocks, both in this country and in Canada, are believed to be smaller than last year.

Argentina, which last year shipped more wheat than ever known to Europe, and filled the markets with cheaper-priced wheat than was offered from North America, this year not only has a small surplus, but has inferior quality of wheat, which is not attractive to European buyers with hard winter or Canadian wheat available of good quality at current cheap prices.

Altogether, with prices at this level many traders are of the opinion that the bear factors have been pretty well discounted, at least until such time as it is known definitely what the crops will be this year.

Canada has prospects for a bigger yield than a year ago, and this country with a normal spring wheat season can also raise as much or more than last year, but much can happen to cut down this prospect.

The market has been a little responsive to buying, and the trend has been irregularly upward, buying confidence being slow to crystallize, owing to uncertainty over the May developments.

In corn trade, sentiment is mainly bearish, but prices resist selling surprisingly well. The stocks are not heavy, but receipts are increasing, and the movement is expected to continue liberal for some time.

Corn planting is about finished with the season earlier than normal.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

	Bid	Asked
Amer & Ben Sec 6% pf	43	..
do A	28	32
do B	11	15
Amer Insuranstocks un	17⅞	19⅜
Am Founders Corp	19	20
do 6% 1st pf	46	50
do 7% 1st pf	50	54
Conv pf	92	..
do war	6½	6½
Amer & Cont Corp	28½	30½
Asso Std Oil Stocks, A	12⅝	13⅜
Atlantic Sec pf	44	47
do warrants	1	5
Basic Industry Shares	9⅛	9⅞
British Type Inv	13¾	14½
Capital Management	34	38
Century Shares	53½	58½
Chain Store Inv Corp	1½	2½
do pf	80	..
Chain & Gen Equi 6½% pf	70	75
Chartered Investors	29	30½
Chicago Corp	14½	16½
do pf	81	83
Colonial Invest Corp	26¼	27½
Community Shares, A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	56	58¼
Continental Metropolitan	6¼	10
Corporate Trust	9⅞	10½
Corporate Capital Unite	19¼	21¼
Crum & Foster Inc Sh B	70	73
do 7% pf	101	103
Crum & Foster Inc, B	73	76
do 8% pf	110	112
Deposited Bk Shrs, NY	13	13¾
do B 1	11	12½
Diversified Trust Shares	25⅞	..
do B	21¾	22
do C	9	9⅜
Equitable Invest units	23	25
Equity Invest	31	35
Federated Capital	20	23
First Amer Corp	10⅞	11⅞
Fixed Trust Shares, A	21⅞	..
do B	19⅛	..
General Equity Corp, A	10¾	12½
Granger Trading Corp	26	..
Guardian Inv (Conn)	25½	28½
do conv pf	18	22
do pf w w	22	26
Guard Fub Ut Inv ww	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trade Cp	45	55
Incorporated Investors	58½	61
Insull Inv	65	67
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	94	..
do 6% cum pf	89	..
do A	38	..
do B	27	32
do units	27½	29¼
Inv Tr Assoc	33	37
Inv Tr NAA	14	14½
Invest Trust of N Y	11½	12½
Investment Fund of N J	7¾	8
Investors Trustee Shares	18	20
Jackson & Curtiss Sec 6% pf	97	100
do Assoc	58	60
Joint Investors, A	40	..
do conv pf	100	106
Leaders of Indus, A	11¾	12½
Manh Deardb	35⅜	37⅝
Massachusetts Invest	47⅜	50⅜
Mohawk Invest	69½	72½
Mutual Management	3	3¾
Nat Rep	45	47
No & So Am B	2	5
Nation-Wide Sec, B	10	10¾
North Amer Trust Sh	9¾	10¼
Northern Securities	130	135
Old Colony Tr Assoc	42½	44½
Oil Shares units	57⅛	62¾
Power & Light Secur	62	64
Power & Rail Tr Shares	14¾	15⅝
Research Investment	36	41
Second Int Sec, A	38	43
do 6% pf	44	..
do B	17	21
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	105	..
Shawmut Bank Invest	29	31
Spencer Trask Fund	40½	42½
Stand Collateral Trust	14¾	15⅝
Stand Inv 5½% pf, ww	75	80
Stand Oil Trust Shares	..	12
Syndicate Shares	11¾	13¼
Super Corp of Am, A	10¼	10¾
do B	9⅝	10⅛
Trustee Std Oil Shrs, A	10⅝	..
do B	11	11¾
United Capital, A, un	30	..
do B	40	..
U S Brit Int, B	13	17
do A	29	33
do $3 pf	44	..
U S El Lt & Power, A	41¼	43¼
do B	12¼	12⅝
U S Elec Power war	7	9
US Shares A 1	12¾	14⅛
do C 1	27⅝	27⅝
do C 3	21⅞	24¼

BOND

Stand Inv 5s, '37, ex w	84	..

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates for short bills 2 1-16-2⅛ per cent, and three months 2⅛ per cent.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	3%
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5 @5½	5½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3 @3½	3 @3½
Four to six months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	37¼c	37⅛c
Bar silver in London	17⅛d	17⅛d
Bar gold in London		84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$88,000,000	1,265,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	$1,580,000,000
Balances	41,000,000	200,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	167,000,000
Exchgs for week	360,000,000	5,429,000,000
Bals for week	165,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	41,301,925	844,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅛@2⅛
60 days	2⅛@2⅛
90 days	2⅛@2⅛
4 months	2¼@2⅜
5 months	2¼@2¾
6 months	2¼@2¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	2½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3	Vienna	5½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0524	.0526
Germany—mark	.2386½	.2386½	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Czech'via—krown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0128¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4023½	.4023½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749	.1749	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1221	.1221	.193
Sweden—krona	.3683½	.3683½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1935½	.1935½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176¾	.0176¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3350	.3350	*
Shanghai—tael	.4050	.4050	*
India—rupee	.3809	.3809	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4943	.4924
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5673
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3819	.3819	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1185	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO RECORDS GO IN TITLE MEET

New Shotput and Javelin Distances—Stanford and Southern California Lead

Stanford	13
Southern California	12
Harvard	7
Pennsylvania	4
Michigan	4
Colgate	4
Dartmouth	4
Syracuse	4
Cornell	4
Yale	4
New York U.	4
Holy Cross	3
California	3
Princeton	2
Union	2
Michigan State	2
Brown	1
C. C. of New York	1
Maine	1
Bates	1
Columbia	1

Two new records were established in the opening day of the fifty-fourth Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field meet at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, May 30, and the majority of favorites, both individuals and teams, came through as expected.

Stanford, defending championship team, led the qualifiers with 13, but Southern California, favored to take the title from Stanford, placed 12 men. Harvard led the eastern group with seven qualifiers.

The two records broken and allowed were in the 16-pound shotput and javelin throw. Harlow P. Rothert '30 of Stanford, defending champion of the event and holder of the I. C. A. A. A. A. record of 50ft. 3in., made last year, broke it in the qualifying round with a toss of 52ft. ¼in. The javelin mark of 205ft. 7⅝in., made by Creth B. Hines of Georgetown University in 1927, was surpassed by a throw of 207ft. 8½in. by Kenneth M. Churchill '31, California. Eric C. W. Krenz '30 of Stanford broke the Association record in the discus, but it was not allowed because of wind conditions.

In the sprints, Frank C. Wykoff '32 of Southern California tied the I. C. A. A. A. A. record of 9.7s. in the first semifinal of the 100-yard dash, and it will go on the books. Incidentally, every heat of the century was under 10s. and every heat of the 220 was well under 23s.

The times in the 440 and 880-yard events were also of championship caliber, with two of the four 440-yard dash heats being run under 49s. and the other two under 50s. Horace B. Whitney '32 of Colgate was the fastest fourth man with a time of 49.4s., thereby winning a place in the final. Two 880-yard heats were run in times of 1m. 54.7s. and a heat in the 220-yard dash was timed in 21.7s. In the running broad jump, R. A. Barber '32 of Southern California did not qualify, despite the fact that he jumped 24ft. 1in. The summary:

100-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, second; G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth, third; F. M. Hauserman '31, Cornell, fourth; R. L. Lacey '32, Colgate, fifth; A. C. Forbes '32, Harvard, sixth. Time—9.9s.

Second Heat—Won by M. M. Maurer '31, Southern California; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, second; T. E. Mason '30, Harvard, third; C. H. Meinig '31, Cornell, fourth; G. G. Kirstein '32, Harvard, fifth. Time—9.8s.

Third Heat—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; B. H. Hand '32, Princeton, second; J. G. Harwood '30, Syracuse, third; A. L. Watkins '31, Harvard, fourth; Harris Sachs '31, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—9.8s.

Fourth Teat—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania, second; Isidore Fogel '32, N. Y. University, third; F. V. Nissen '30, Harvard, fourth. Time—9.8s.

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford, second; R. H. Giberson '32, Stanford, third; G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth, fourth; B. H. Hand '32, Princeton, fifth; J. G. Harwood '30, Syracuse, sixth. Time—9.7s. (equals record).

Second Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; M. M. Maurer '31, Southern California, second; W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania, third; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, fourth; T. F. Mason '30, Harvard, fifth. Time—9.8s.

220-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross; B. H. Hand '32, Princeton, second; F. M. Hauserman '31, Cornell, third. Time—22.5s.

Second Heat—Won by W. C. Kastler '30, Pennsylvania; V. L. Hennessy '30, Harvard, second; A. D. Keown '32, Princeton, third. Time—22.2s.

Third Heat—Won by G. N. Stevens '31, Dartmouth; T. W. Graham '31, Syracuse, second; C. H. Meinig '31, Cornell, third. Time—22.1s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. B. Morrison '30, Stanford; T. F. Mason '30, Harvard, second; N. E. St. Clair '30, Syracuse, third. Time—23.3s.

Fifth Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; J. F. Howell '31, Stanford, second; Harris Sachs '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—22.2s.

Sixth Heat—Won by H. M. Dyer '31, Stanford; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, second; Dale Seymour '30, Michigan, third. Time—21.7s.

440-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by C. H. Engle '30, Yale; T. S. Bowie '30, Union, second; Victor Burke '32, Georgetown, third; John Trachy '31, New York University, fourth; A. A. Hables '32, Stanford, fifth; F. E. Cummings '30, Harvard, sixth; Edwin Hedger '32, Columbia, seventh. Time—48.9s.

Second Heat—Won by T. W. Graham '31, Syracuse; J. A. McCague '32, Union, second; H. F. Klumbach '30, Holy Cross, third; Arthur Woessner '32, Southern California, fourth. Time—49.5s.

Third Heat—Won by B. F. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross; J. B. Watrous '31, Syracuse, second; J. B. Morrison '30, Stanford, third; Dale Seymour '30, Michigan, fourth. Time—49.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by V. E. Williams '31, Southern California; S. L. Elmer Jr. '31, Cornell, second; H. B. Whitney '32, Colgate, third; N. E. St. Clair '30, Syracuse, fourth. Time—48.9s.

880-YARD RUN—Trials

First Heat—Won by George Bullwinkle '31, C. C. of N. Y.; W. J. Langley '32, Dartmouth, second; A. R. Sumner '31, Yale, third; R. L. Berry '30, M. I. T., fourth; M. C. Demler '31, N. Y. University, fifth; F. P. Pumphrey '32, N. Y. University, sixth; G. A. Bachman '30, Penn State, seventh. Time—1m. 54.7s.

Second Heat—Won by R. H. Chapman '31, Bates; W. P. McGeagh '32, Southern California, second; L. H. Hackney '30, Michigan State, third; J. J. Kelly '32, Georgetown, fourth; F. B. Tuttle '30, Yale, fifth; B. E. Crandell '30, Dartmouth, sixth; P. S. Dalton '31, Harvard, seventh. Time—1m. 56.8s.

Third Heat—Won by David Cobb '31, Harvard; A. J. Drake '32, Colgate, second; D. W. Swanson '32, Michigan State, third; Walter Gassner '30, N. Y. University, fourth; F. G. Dulaf '30, Cornell, fifth; Daniel Hutner '32, N. Y. University, sixth; J. B. Watrous '31, Syracuse, seventh. Time—1m. 59s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES—Trials

First Heat—Won by A. L. Pogolotti '30, California; W. C. Heasley '30, Cornell, second; K. W. Yarger '31, Michigan State, third; H. H. Caffee '31, Harvard, fourth. Time—15.3s.

Second Heat—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; F. J. Mardulier '30, Harvard, second; C. Brantwood '32, Bowdoin, third; P. D. Breitinger '31, Syracuse, fourth. Time—15.3s.

Third Heat—Won by E. E. Welsh '32, Southern California; A. G. DeVoe '31, Yale, second; W. C. Aldred '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—15.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, second; J. B. Tuttle '32, Yale, third; E. B. Cole '32, Harvard, fourth. Time—15.5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; H. M. Alcorn '30, Dartmouth, second; Harmer Brereton '31, Yale, third. Time—15.3s.

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by E. E. Welsh '32, Southern California; W. C. Heasley '30, Cornell, second; A. L. Pogolotti '30, California, third; F. J. Mardulier '30, Harvard, fourth. Time—14.9s.

Second Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate, second; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, third; R. F. Smith '31, Stanford, fourth. Time—15s.

Fifth Man Heat—Won by R. P. Smith '31, Stanford; A. L. Pogolotti '30, California, second; F. J. Mardulier '30, Harvard, third; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, fourth. Time—15.1s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES—Trials

First Heat—G. H. Stollwerck '30, Colgate; H. M. Alcorn '30, Dartmouth, second. Time—24.3s.

Second Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; A. L. Pogolotti '30, California, second. Time—24.8s.

Third Heat—Won by E. A. Payne '31, Southern California; F. J. Mardulier 30, Harvard, second. Time—24.5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. W. Lincoln '30, Princeton; H. L. Fates '32, Yale, second. Time—24.6s.

Fifth Heat—Won by W. H. Carls '32, Southern California; S. H. Furth '30, N. Y. University. Time—25.2s.

FIELD EVENT QUALIFIERS

16-Pound Hammer Throw—F. N. Connor '31, Yale, 176ft. 5in.; Holly Campbell '30, Michigan, 163ft. 1½in.; E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, 160ft. 10¼in.; V. R. King '31, Dartmouth, 159ft. 9in.; P. N. Vonckx, '31, Harvard, 159ft. 7in.; F. J. Weis '30, Cornell, 151ft. 1½in.

16-Pound Shotput—H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford University, 52ft. ¼in. (new record); E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 50ft. 6¼in.; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, 48ft. 7½in.; L. H. Levy '30, Cornell, 48ft. 5½in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, 48ft. ½in.; G. C. Grey '32, Stanford, 46ft. 11in.

Discus Throw—E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, 163ft. 8in.; E. R. Gowell '30, Maine, 159ft. 11½in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, 155ft. 3¼in.; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 153ft. 7¾in.; Booker Brooks '31, Michigan, 150ft. 1in.; Harry Schneider '31, N. Y. University, 146ft. 5in.

Javelin Throw—K. M. Churchill '31, California, 207ft. 8½in. (new record); J. P. Mortensen '30, Southern California, 198ft. 8½in.; D. W. Myers '30, N. Y. University, 198ft. 1½in.; E. J. Curtice '30, California, 195ft. 11in.; J. J. Snider '32, Southern California, 194ft. 7½in.; Anthony Ghillany '30, Columbia, 185ft. 3¾in.

Running Broad Jump—S. H. Furth '30, N. Y. University, 24ft. 7in.; V. C. Dowell '30, Stanford, 24ft. 5¾in.; H. M. Paul '31, Southern California, 24ft. 4¾in.; A. J. West '31, Stanford, 24ft. 2¼in.; L. E. Boyle '31, Pennsylvania, 24ft. 1⅞in.; T. H. Smith '31, Syracuse, 24ft. 1¾in.

'Big Ten' Tennis in Final Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Scott Rexinger '31, University of Chicago, met D. R. Turner '31, University of Illinois, in the final for the singles tennis championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, the title left undefended by G. M. Lott Jr. '30, Chicago, who is now in Davis Cup training. Rexinger also entered the doubles final, paired with W. F. Calohan, '31, Chicago, against B. F. Riel '31, and C. R. Bergham '30, Northwestern University, the central intercollegiate doubles champions.

"BIG TEN" TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—First Round

Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated S. C. Fay '32, Purdue, 6—2, 1—6, 6—0.

F. C. Heleniak '32, Minnesota, defeated E. J. Hammer '30, Michigan, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Paul Stagg '32, Chicago, defeated F. F. Brace '32, Michigan, 8—6, 6—2.

H. C. Yutzy '32, Minnesota, defeated B. B. Brayton '31, Northwestern, 6—1, 6—2.

H. W. Siegel '31, Wisconsin, defeated J. A. White '30, Purdue, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

C. I. Okerbloom '30, Ohio State, defeated P. W. Bauhs '30, Wisconsin, 6—4, 6—2.

D. R. Turner '31, Illinois, defeated W. S. Brown '31, Ohio State, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated F. C. Heliniak '32, Minnesota, 1—6, 6—4, 10—8.

H. C. Yutzy '32, Minnesota, defeated Paul Stagg '32, Chicago, 8—6, 6—4.

J. H. Curtiss '30, Northwestern, defeated C. I. Okerbloom '30, Ohio State, 11—9, 1—6, 6—4.

D. R. Turner '31, Illinois, defeated H. W. Siegel '31, Wisconsin, 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

D. R. Turner '31, Illinois, defeated H. C. Yutzy '31, Minnesota, 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated John H. Curtiss '30, Northwestern, 4—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

DOUBLES—First Round

C. I. Okerbloom '30 and Samuel Greenberg '32, Ohio State, defeated W. C. Erler '32 and H. B. Goodsitt '31, Wisconsin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

B. F. Riel '31 and C. R. Bergherm '30, Northwestern, defeated Edward Hammer and Robert Starke, Michigan, 6—1, 6—1.

H. C. Yutzy '32 and F. C. Heleniak '32, Minnesota, defeated S. C. Fay '32 and J. A. White '30, Purdue, 6—1, 6—2.

Scott Rexinger and W. F. Calohan '31, Chicago, defeated D. R. Turner '31 and T. R. Topper '31, Illinois, by default.

Semifinal Round

Scott Rexinger '31 and W. F. Calohan '31, Chicago, defeated C. I. Okerbloom '30 and Samuel Greenberg '32, Ohio State, 6—2, 8—6, 0—6, 8—6.

B. F. Riel '31 and C. R. Bergherm '30, Northwestern, defeated H. C. Yutzy '32 and F. C. Heleniak '32, Minnesota, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

NEW RECORDS MADE IN MOTORBOAT REGATTA

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—One world outboard motorboat record was broken twice and four others established in the third annual Worcester County Motorboat Club regatta May 30 on Lake Quinsigamond. Elliott A. Spencer of Westbrook, Conn., twice broke the competitive record for Class B, division one, establishing the fast time of 8m. 3s. for the six-mile course in the second heat of the event. His time for the first heat was two seconds faster than the second.

Divisions three in Classes B, C, D, and F were raced for the first time May 30 under the new A. P. B. A. rules and the times established in these events were entered as records. George Pauli Jr., of Danbury, Conn., is the record holder in Class F and also Class D; Marshall Eldridge of Boston in Class C and W. B. Tuck of Philadelphia in Class B. Pauli won a thrilling victory in Class F, the feature event of the day's racing, triumphing over Ross Maddocks of Cambridge in a thrilling last lap duel. Maddocks took second place and Marshall Eldridge of Boston third.

INTRUDER WINS SKIPPERS' CUP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the annual skippers' cup race off Jackson Park Harbor, here, May 30, opening the sail racing season, J. P. O'Rourke brought Intruder, a universal "Q" sloop, across the line in the best time. Columbia, a Seawanhawka, piloted by Harold Redmond, was second, and Edith 2d was third. Beaver and Shalomar finished first and second among the yawls, Fame and Blue Moon among the schooners. At the Chicago Yacht Club the full fleets of "R" universal Sea Eagle boats and pup sloops got into the inaugural race. Ariel, the champion "R" of last season, owned by Malcolm Vail "and company," won its race by a minute over Nancy, with Calypso, Fantome, Varya, and Jonnie following. The time of Ariel was 2h. 27m. 22s. over the 12-mile course. Orn, owned by Joseph Davis, won the Eagle class race in 2h. 42m. 1s., and Spray led the pups in 2h. 21m.

HOLLAND WINS AND LOSES

SCHEVININGEN, Holland (AP)—Czechoslovakia and Holland divided the first two matches of their third round Davis Cup tennis May 30. Hans Timmer of Holland defeated Karl Kozeluh, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1, but R. Menzel evened the score for Czechoslovakia by defeating A. Diemer Kool, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

MRS. MOODY IS IN FINAL ROUND

Defeats Fräulein Aussem in French Women's Singles Semifinal

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, United States, forged into the final round in defense of her women's tennis championship of France May 31, defeating Fräulein Cecilie Aussem of Germany, 6—2, 6—1.

The champion of France, England and the United States, rose superior to playing conditions as well as to her opponent, making the best of wet courts and a drizzling rain. Early in the second set play was interrupted a few minutes when the rain increased to a downpour. Both players were drenched long before the match ended and the footing was slippery and uncertain but Mrs. Moody maintained her usual composure and camly played her game.

Fräulein Aussem was somewhat less stoical and weakened after holding her redoubtable opponent even through the first four games of the match. The point score:

FIRST SET

Mrs. Moody	4 3 4 2 4 4 5 5—31—6
Fraulein Aussem	2 5 2 4 1 1 3 3—21—2
Mrs. Moody	3 6 4 4 6 4 4—31—6
Fraulein Aussem	5 4 2 1 4 1 0—17—1

Bill Tilden beat his old rival Jean Borotra, in a thrilling five-set match in the semifinals of the men's singles May 31 by scores of 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Forcing the Basque to play Tilden's own style of game, the American succeeded most of the time in keeping his great volleying and smashing opponent away from the net where he is most dangerous.

Bill Tilden, through a comfortable victory at 6—1, 6—1, 7—5, over the 6ft. 7 in. Irishman, G. Lyttleton Rogers, kept the United States in the running May 30 for the men's singles title.

Mrs. Moody, defending her women's crown, found it unnecessary to remove her sweater to dispose of Fräulein Helena Rost of Germany, 6—0, 6—1, while Helen M. Jacobs, after a rather shaky start, assumed the uper hand over Mrs. Phoebe Watson of England and won at 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Victory was especially sweet for America's No. 2 ranking woman player, for it was Mrs. Watson who lowered Miss Jacobs's colors last year in the Wightman Cup series and the semifinals of the United States championship.

The veteran Elizabeth M. Ryan was the only American to lose, bowing to Fräulein Cecile Aussem of Germany. Fräulein Aussem won at 4—6, 6—1, 6—0 when Miss Ryan's game collapsed after carrying the first set.

Señorita Elvia de Alvarez of Spain won a quarterfinal victory over Mme. Simone Mathieu of France, 6—3, 7—5.

Henri Cochet, France, and Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo together swept the Australian threat completely off the courts in the quarterfinals, the little French wizard defeating Harry Hopman at 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, while E. F. Moon, another Davis Cup player from the Antipodes, was beaten by the Italian nobleman at 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3.

Borotra advanced at the expense of J. Colin Gregory, England's sturdy internationalist, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Against the giant Rogers, Tilden won the first two sets by aggressive play and with the match safely in hand proceeded to experiment with drop shots, chop strokes and lobs which he felt would be needed against Borotra in the semifinals and, if he defeats the Basque, against Cochet in the finals.

Mrs. Moody had her easiest match of the tournament. Fräulein Rost, who reached the quarterfinals through two defaults and one pyrrhic victory, was able to give her no real opposition.

MISS ALICE FRANCIS IN FINAL ROUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., won her way into the finals of the women's eastern claycourt tennis championship at the Montclair Athletic Club over the holiday, in both singles and doubles, with Mrs. Frederick M. Letson, New York, as her partner in doubles. On May 29 she defeated the youthful Miss Carolyn Roberts, New York, still in the junior ranks, 6—3, 6—2, and then ended the international aspect of the tourney on Friday by disposing of the English player, Mrs. K. J. Shurber, now a resident of New York, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

EASTERN WOMEN'S CLAYCOURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Singles—Third Round

Alice C. Francis, Orange, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. K. J. Shurber, New York, defeated Mrs. D. St. G. Moorhead, Montclair, 6—4, 6—2.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, defeated Mrs. Arthur G. Devine, Montclair, 9—7, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Alice C. Francis defeated Mrs. Shurber, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Alice C. Francis and Mrs. F. M. Letson defeated Josephine Merrick and Audrey Ayers, 6—4, 6—1.

Norma Taubele and Carolyn Roberts defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane and Mrs. E. D. Johnson, 6—4, 6—1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst 6, Williams 5.
Brown 9, Harvard 8.
Conn. State 3, Wesleyan 2.
Georgetown 10, Yale 9.
Holy Cross 8, Boston College 6.
Iowa 21, Armour Tech 1.
Northwestern 6, Minnesota 3.
Oregon State 6, Oregon 4.
Providence 7, Quantico 0.
St. Michael's 9, Springfield 7.
Union 6, Mass. Aggies 3.
Vermont 4, Dartmouth 3.

ARNOLD WINS 500-MILE RACE

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Youthful Billy Arnold of Chicago, wheeling his gray straight-eight about the bricks at 100.448 miles an hour, turned the annual 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway May 30 into a parade in which he rode to victory, unchallenged. He took the lead after two laps and held it all the way to the checkered flag which made him richer by $52,150. Cheered on by a record crowd of 170,000 he finished three laps in front of William Cantion of Detroit.

ITALY WINS AT RUGBY

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Italy won its first international Rugby victory May 29, defeating Spain, 3 to 0. The score was 0-0 at halftime.

Three Meet Records Broken by Oregon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Taking 11 firsts to four for Oregon State Agricultural College, University of Oregon defeated the Orangemen 77 to 54 here in a dual Pacific Coast Conference track meet. The meet was the fourteenth between the two colleges since the Pacific Coast Conference was organized, Oregon State having 9 victories to its credit and Oregon 5.

Three dual meet records for the two colleges were broken, all of them by Oregon entrants. R. Bale '32 raced through the 220-yard dash in 22 seconds for one of the new marks. H. F. Dickson '30 threw the javelin 195 ft. 11¼in. for another and E. B. Moeller '31 threw the discus 150 ft. 6 in. for the other. R. A. Hill '31 who bettered the world intercollegiate mile record for Oregon May 17, eased up to run second to his team mate L. J. Steele '32, evidently saving his energy for the coming Conference meet and the National Collegiate A. A. meet at Chicago early in June. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by V. V. Scheiber '32, Oregon; H. T. Lowry '31, Oregon, second; J. S. Johnson '30, Oregon State, third. Time—10 1-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by L. J. Steele '32, Oregon; R. A. Hill '31, Oregon, second; William Mullin '32, Oregon State, third. Time—4m. 32 1-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. C. McKennon '30, Oregon; Duane Kirk '32, Oregon State, second; Elton Phillips '30, Oregon State, third. Time—50 3-5s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. G. Bergerson '32, Oregon State; H. F. Dickson '30, Oregon, second; E. B. Moeller '31, Oregon, third. Distance—45ft. 9¼in.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Kenneth Martin '31, Oregon State; E. E. Siegmund '30, Oregon, second; H. L. Kelley '30, Oregon, third. Time—15 2-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. Bale '32, Oregon; H. R. Oglesby '30, Oregon State, second; V. V. Scheiber '32 and J. E. Rollwage '32, Oregon, tied for third. Time—22s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Paul Young '30, Oregon State; Ronald Johnson '31, Oregon State, second; Thomas Moran '32, Oregon, third. Time—1m. 59 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by H. T. Lowry '31, Oregon; E. E. Siegmund '30, Oregon, second; R. W. Prentiss '32, Oregon State, third. Time—25 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. C. Everts '31, Oregon; Logan Carter '30 and Richard Lyman '32, Oregon State, tied for second. Height—6ft.

Discus Throw—Won by E. B. Moeller '31, Oregon; H. S. Hildreth '30, Oregon, second; Roscoe Luce '30, Oregon State, third. Distance—150ft. 6in.

Two-Mile Run—Won by C. L. Hill '30, Oregon; Kenneth Chapson '31, and Thomas Cantine '32, Oregon State, tied for second. Time—9m. 47 3-5s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. S. Robinson '30, Oregon; Clifford McLean '31 and Richard Lyman '32, Oregon State, tied for second. Height—12ft. 9in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. J. Allen '32, Oregon; George Duff '32, Oregon State, second; Millard Rodman '32, Oregon State, third. Distance—21ft. 10½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. F. Dickson '30, Oregon; Marion Horton '30, Oregon State, second; Vernon Eilers '30, Oregon State, third. Distance—195ft. 11¼in.

One-Mile Relay—Forfeited to Oregon State by Oregon.

DOEG, PÀRE, MANGIN AND J. W. VAN RYN WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Two members of the United States Davis Cup team, one of the substitutes to be taken aboard with the team, and Emmet J. Pare of Chicago will fight out the semifinals and finals of the annual invitation tennis tournament in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, on their South Orange courts. Another member of the team to go abroad next week, R. Berkeley Bell, a substitute, was eliminated by Pare in the quarterfinals May 30, after being within a game of victory.

J. W. Van Ryn of the home club was the outstanding performer of the tournament, which started on May 29. After dropping a set in the first round to E. T. Herndon, also a former Princeton star, in the first round, the Orange player galloped through three rounds May 29 in straight sets, defeating S. G. Noyes, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0, Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3, and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 10—8, 6—2.

John H. Doeg, Davis Cup netman, dropped a set in each of the two matches he played to reach the semifinals.

Gregory S. Mangin, the newly added substitute to the Davis Cup team, won all his matches in straight sets, but the opposition he encountered was not as great as that met by the others.

The play of Pare was a great improvement over any of his recent performances, since he graduated from the junior ranks. But it was Bell who was really responsible for his own defeat. His tendency to overplay his game, exerting his utmost power at all times, finally wore him down to such an extent that Pare had simply to be steady in the final games to win. The summary:

ORANGE TENNIS CLUB INVITATION

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Sadakazu Onda, Japan, defeated A. L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—3.

Ricardo Tapia, Mexico, defeated E. H. McKnight, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

J. W. Van Ryn, Orange, defeated E. T. Herndon, New York, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

S. G. Noyes, Brooklyn, defeated A. B. Sheridan, Staten Island, 9—11, 6—2, 9—7.

Second Round

J. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, won from Elmer Griffin, New York, by default.

Samuel P. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated A. F. Von Bernuth, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

D. N. Jones, New York, defeated E. F. Dawson, 6—3, 6—4.

J. G. Hall, South Orange, defeated E. H. McCaulliff, Yonkers, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Gregory Mangin, Newark, defeated Weller B. Evans, Orange, 6—2, 6—1.

William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Federico Sendel, Mexico, 6—1, 6—3.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Perry E. Hall, South Orange, 6—4, 6—3.

Tapia defeated Onda, 6—3, 6—4.

Van Ryn defeated Noyes, 6—0, 6—0.

M. C. Brunie, New York, defeated F. C. Anderson, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Kenneth B. Appel, Orange, 7—5, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, defeated E. Jenkins Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated J. G. Strahan, Mexico, 6—2, 6—3.

Manuel Llano, Mexico, won from Jerome Lang, New York, by default.

Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated F. M. Bonneau, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

Emmett Pare, Chicago, defeated Seiichi Hemmi, Japan, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Doeg defeated Gilpin, 9—11, 6—3, 6—3.
Hall defeated Jones, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.
Mangin defeated Aydelotte, 6—3, 9—7.
Feibleman defeated Tapia, 2—6, 8—6, 10—8.
Van Ryn defeated MacGuffin, 6—3, 6—3.
Mercur defeated Brunie, 6—3, 9—7.
Bell defeated Llano, 6—2, 6—2.
Pare defeated Fischer, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Fourth Round

Doeg defeated Hall, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.
Mangin defeated Feibleman, 6—2, 6—1.
Van Ryn defeated Mercur, 10—8, 6—2.
Pare defeated Bell, 6—2, 6—8, 7—5.

JAPAN DEFEATS CHINA

TOKYO (AP)—Japan won the Far Eastern Olympic baseball championship here May 29, defeating the Chinese team in a ragged contest, 17 to 16. Chai started the game behind the plate and finished in the pitcher's box for China.

OXFORD TEAM DISAPPOINTS

Cricketers Made Great Impression on Critics Only to Falter

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET

	1st Ins Led	1st Ins Behd	AWR	PW
Lancashire	5	0	1	0	1	49
Nottinghamshire	4	1	1	0	0	37
Warwickshire	2	0	3	1	0	34
Surrey	1	0	1	4	1	29
Kent	3	2	0	0	0	24
Glamorganshire	0	2	4	1	0	23
Sussex	2	1	0	2	0	22
Worcestershire	1	2	2	1	0	21
Derbyshire	2	1	0	0	1	20
Middlesex	0	1	1	2	2	19
Gloucestershire	1	1	0	3	0	17
Hampshire	1	1	0	3	0	17
Leicestershire	0	2	3	0	0	15
Northamptonshire	1	4	0	1	1	15
Essex	0	1	2	1	0	13
Yorkshire	1	1	0	1	0	11
Somersetshire	0	4	2	0	0	10

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Oxford University, whose cricket team this season has made a great impression on the critics and is already talked of as the "favorite" for the intervarsity match with the Cambridge at Lord's Ground in July, gave an exceedingly disappointing display against the Australian tourists this week sustaining defeat by the big margin of an innings and 158 runs. The Dark Blue was utterly routed.

The visitors batted first and made 406 for two wickets declared, then, on the second day their bowlers went twice through the Oxford side like a hot knife through butter. The varsity was all out for 124 and in each innings the only men who made more than 25 runs were D. N. Moore and N. M. Ford. The Australian bowlers, therefore, had a flattering analysis. C. V. Grimmett took five wickets for 48 runs in the first innings and two for 41 in the second and D. G. Bradman holder of the world's record for the highest individual score in one innings of first-class cricket, revealed that he could bowl as well at bat by capturing two wickets for 10 runs in the varsity's second venture. The Australians' total of 406 was made up of 220 runs, not out, from W. H. Ponsford; 91 from S. J. McCabe; 32 from Bradman; 56, not out, from Alan Kippax and seven extras.

As heavy rain had fallen in most parts of the country earlier in the week, bowlers were able to take command in a majority of the matches. There was an exception, however, at Nottingham, where the present holder of the county championship defeated Glamorganshire in two days' innings by 126 runs. The Welshmen led off with 231 and Nottinghamshire in reply amassed 443 for 9 wickets, declared. Frederick Barratt, burly fast-bowler, kept splendid length in Glamorganshire's second knock and took 5 wickets for 24 runs before the last man was out at 86. The best scores for Nottinghamshire were 68 by Benjamin Lilley, 64 by Wilfred Payton, 61 each by George Gunn and Barratt, while for the locals the best effort was 74 by Joseph Hills.

The Surrey captain, P. G. H. Fender, followed the daring policy of making Gloucestershire bat first at the Oval. The experiment seemed justified, for the visitors were all out for 150, which Surrey improved upon by 74. After that it was all Gloucestershire and only the intervention of rain, May 30, saved the home team from defeat. W. R. Hammond, renowned test-match player, came within a single run of a double century, B. H. Lyon scored 72 and the visitors' second innings altogether produced 366.

Two hours were left for play and Surrey had lost 7 wickets for 149 runs when rain made further play impossible. The best scores for Surrey were J. B. Hobbs 83 and Andrew Sandham 43.

The only counties besides Nottinghamshire that gained victories in the batch of games just concluded were Derbyshire and Lancashire. The former defeated Kent by 199 runs, scoring 136 and 385 for nine wickets declared against 107 and 215, and the latter beat Leicestershire by 180 runs. The scores were: Lancashire, 206 and 264 for 5, declared; Leicestershire, 126 and 164.

In drawn games Middlesex led Hampshire in first innings. The scores were: Middlesex, 236 and 304 for 6, declared; Hampshire, 230 and 121 for 5; Essex led Yorkshire with a total of 379 against 365 for 9, declared, and 206 for 5; Worcestershire led Northamptonshire with 272 and 7 for 1, against 259 and 234. Outside the county championship, Sussex defeated Cambridge University by 216 runs. The county bagged 265 and 280 for 6, declared, and Varsity 87 and 242.

A. A. U. 10-MILE RUN TO MOORE

NORWICH, Conn. (AP)—Gus Moore, running under the colors of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Harriers, easily led the field of 72 runners May 30 to win the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States champion 10-mile run. Moore has been the national A. A. U. cross-country champion for two years. The race was on the track of the New London County Fair Association and it was held in a heavy downpour. Many runners discarded their shoes because of the slippery and heavy going. Moore led from the start. His time was 55m. 21s. T. C. Ottey of Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, was second; Paul Munday, Nativity C. C., Philadelphia, third; James B. Honigan, Medford A. C., Medford, Mass., fourth; Albert Michaelson, Millrose A. A., New York City, fifth; J. Errol Vaughn, Good Shepherd A. C., New York, sixth; James McDade, Millrose A. C., seventh; Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., eighth.

BROWN ELECTS THREE

PROVIDENCE (AP)—Three Brown University spring sport captains were elected for the 1931 season when varsity crew, tennis and golf lettermen met May 29. R. M. Rutan '31, Glen Ridge, N. J., was named for the captaincy of tennis, while W. F. Huse '31, Melrose, Mass., was elected captain of track, and G. H. Appel Jr. '31, Montclair, N. J., will lead the varsity golfers next season.

DALLEGMAGNE WINS OPEN

ORMESSON, France (AP)—Marcel Dallegmagne of the St. Cloud Club won the French open golf championship May 29 for players of French birth with a 72-hole score of 289. A. Doyer of Nice was second with 290 and Eugene Laffite of Biarritz third

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HOLLAND
Amsterdam — Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis) Kiosk Weesperpoort Station.
The Hague—Kiosks; Het Plein; Groenmarkt.
ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 5- Portici Esedra.
Florence—Seeber Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni; Signor N. Innocenti, Chioso des Giornali, Piazza Madonne.
LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga, Main Station.
NORWAY
Oslo — Kioskkompanieta, Avisbyra, Stortingsgatan 2
Nidaros—Bennett's Reisebureau, Dronningensgate 7; F. Bruns Bokhandel, Kioskenes Ekspedition, Oslo Tryggvesens Gate 21.
POLAND
Warsaw — Gebethner & Wolff, Krakowskie-Przedmiescie 15.
SWEDEN
Gothenburg — Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall, Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm — Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform).
SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof.
Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplatz.
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Botzen (July and August).
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Geneva—Kiosque Place Neuve.
Kiosque du Quai des Bergues.
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Gstaad—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Interlaken — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West.
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule.
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie.
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Meirengen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season).
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season).
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journeux, Place Purry.
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Rorschach—Bahnhofkiosk.
Rutl—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof.
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof.
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz.
Zeitungskios

RELIEF GROUPS IN SHANGHAI AID WHITE RUSSIANS

Organizations Swamped by Influx of White Russians From Siberia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI — Recent events in Manchuria have had the effect of rendering more acute the Russian problem in Shanghai. Several hundred refugees have arrived since the railway controversy. Most of these are destitute.

The problem of caring for Russian refugees in Shanghai has been a difficult one for more than a decade past. When the Soviet gained control of Siberia and entered Vladivostok, the "White" Russians were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. They were caught between the Soviet and the sea, and thousands embarked upon such vessels as were available, leaving their possessions behind them. There was practically only one place to go to, and that was Shanghai. Thousands arrived in a destitute condition. Some of them had come originally from eastern Russia, and had lived in privation for months in Chita and Vladivostok.

Shanghai was in no way prepared for them. Relief organizations were formed under the surveillance of the Municipal Council and Dr. Victor Grosse, head of the Russian Relief Organizations of Shanghai. Later the various relief organizations were consolidated and considerable progress was made in alleviating the condition of the refugees, scores of whom were living like the humblest Chinese coolie.

But another horde of refugees landed in Shanghai — the disbanded "White" Russians of the notorious Chang Chung-chang's army, which had been defeated and dispersed by the Nationalists. These were in a worse state than the first bands of refugees from the north. Support for the relief organization came mostly from the people of Shanghai and some of the social bodies; and, although generous, it was, and still is, inadequate. However, the Russians struggled along, those who obtained employment helping the less fortunate, all sharing what there was to share. Improvement in the situation was apparent two years ago, and a large section of Avenue Joffre, in the French Concession, had become a community of shops, cafés, and offices.

But now still another group of destitute emigrés arrives to demand aid. These include practically all the Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, discharged following the settlement of the dispute. All these were poorly paid at best. Harbin is already full of "White" Russians. Shanghai was the only refuge, and with what few dollars they possessed these refugees came to Shanghai, arriving practically penniless. There are now, Dr. Gross explains, some 2000 Russians who are dependent upon charity.

NETHERLANDS ADDS MORE MILLIONAIRES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Recent statistics show that the Netherlands counted 1279 millionaires in 1929, 1199 in 1927-1928, 946 in 1923-24 and 1230 in 1920-21.

The total wealth amounted to 14,884,162,000 florins (approximately $5,963,500,000) in 1929. In 1928-29 42.84 per cent were assessed on fortunes of less than 30,000 florins, 66.35 per cent on fortunes of less than 100,000 florins and 93.46 per cent on fortunes of less than 200,000 florins.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday and Friday were the following:

Mrs. Charlotte H. Haynes, Pasadena, Calif.
Richard H. Haynes, Pasadena, Calif.
Pearl S. Strong, Miami, Fla.
Ruth Mae Strong, Miami, Fla.
Royal Strong, Miami, Fla.
Clarence E. Strong, Miami, Fla.
Albert J. Jones, San Diego, Calif.
Henrietta B. Molleson, New York City.
L. J. Molleson, New York City.
Mrs. Jean Roberts Freund, New York City.
Frederick Theodore Freund, New York City.
Mrs. Sarah B. Jenkins, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Thomas A. Jenkins, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Gladys I. Knickerbocker, Jackson, Mich.
Maude Anne Loy, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Ada L. Stanley, Jackson, Mich.
Lucy S. Hoppes, Muncie, Ind.
Adam O. Hoppes, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Alice V. Watkins, Hollywood, Calif.
Katharine Jamison, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Julia Kinney, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Emma S. Smith, Olean, N. Y.
Miss H. L. Rawlings, Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth Russell, Knoxville, Tenn.
Exa Quay, Oklahoma City, Okla.
W. F. Quay, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Evelyn Rathman, Tulsa, Okla.
O. L. Rathman, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Nettie O. Challice, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. Amanda T. Pang, Jamestown, N. Y.
Clarence Pang, Jamestown, N. Y.
Dorothy Knight, Jamestown, N. Y.
Dorothy Knight, Ferndale, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret A. Worthington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Ottie E. Bjorknall, New York, N. Y.
Harry S. Thompson, Riverside, Calif.
Bernard Wrich, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. W. S. Dallibs, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Miss June M. Whittier, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Helen J. Holmes, Miami Beach, Fla.
Miss Ruth Feldkamp, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Gladys M. Raper, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Kate Raper, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Anna M. Thomas, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. A. T. Swallen, Tampa, Fla.
Miss Adelaide M. Eurigert, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Mrs. Carolyn L. Geere, Chicago, Ill.
Edw. S. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
Margaret J. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kathryn W. Bauer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Corrine B. Conolly, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel W. Iwartzel, Glendale, Calif.
Homer Myers Wherry, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. Homer M. Wherry, Washington, Pa.
Miss Helen I. Kinsman, Springfield, Mass.
C. L. Snow, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elmas Tashjian, New York City.
Miss Berta Horn, Göppinger, Germany.
Miss Clara Goelz, Kirchheim, Ger.
Miss Jennie White, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. Charles Wuertzer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Ruby Pearl Stohr, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Guy B. Stohr, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Ream, Canton, O.
Mrs. C. C. Barrick, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Stella B. Peek, Valparaiso, Ind.
Albert S. Ryan, Uniontown, Pa.
Mrs. Albert S. Ryan, Uniontown, Pa.
Albert C. Ryan, Uniontown, Pa.
Mrs. Belzora P. Thacker, Lausanne, Switz.
Mrs. Nell T. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
D. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Emma M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Harvey, Ill.
Herman J. Dill, Harvey, Ill.
Francis E. Berry Jr., Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. F. E. Berry Jr., Brookline, Mass.
James E. Doyle, Utica, N. Y.
Myrtle Brice S. Wright, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. Dorothy Cauchris, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. M. Fitzpatrick, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. C. W. Land, Toronto, Can.
Lillie Fry Fisher, Terrace Park, O.
B Marguerite Lahman, Cleveland, O.
Cordelia A. Felker, St. Louis, Mo.
Eva Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.
Evelyn Brazell, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. May Bond, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Norman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy L. Moline, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Marjory E. Moline, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lucie Bell O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Esther Ormsby Crysler, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna R. Ormsby, Watertown, N. Y.

FRIDAY, MAY 30

Miss Hannah M. Wright, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Ruth B. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.
George D. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary G. Irving, New York City.
Mrs. Adeline H. McClellan, New York City.
Miss Jeannette McClellan, New York City.
Lila Engle Hester, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Julia K. Waters, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Rosa Burkle, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Elizabeth Weitzel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Esther K. McDowell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gordon E. Musselman, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Eleanor T. Lamon, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur L. Giles, Glenside, Pa.
Miss Minnie A. Blessing, Glenside, Pa.
Mrs. Vivien A. Mayno, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Alice R. Collins, Point Peninsular, N. Y.
Mrs. Flora E. Blake, Watertown, N. Y.
Miss Annie M. Ernst, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Helen L. Giles, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Agnes G. Ruths, Quincy, Ill.
R. A. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Mabel C. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Bernice E. Guiles, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Bernice Elizabeth Guiles, Kansas City, Mo.
Mary Louise Guiles, Kansas City, Mo.
Julius O. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo.
Charlotte M. Roberts, Kansas City, Mo.
Joanna P. Martin, Kansas City, Mo.
Clara K. Peck, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel Seibald, East Greenbush, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances R. Blackman, Conesus, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie B. Handley, Hannibal, Mo.
Mrs. Minnie L. Brand, Hannibal, Mo.
Mrs. Lerna Sickler, Hannibal, Mo.
Miss Mae E. De Freitas, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Sue M. Monckton, Hannibal, Mo.
Florence Victor, Ridgewood, N. J.
Metta Victor, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. A. J. Jones, Richmond, Va.
Miss Lilla Jones, Richmond, Va.
Miss Nellie Jones, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Luella N. Mowry, Upper Darby, Pa.
Miss M. Florence Bond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. June K. Klein, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Rebecca Maliner, Chicago, Ill.
Roland S. Benson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Isabella Keyes Benson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lillie E. Settzo, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruby E. Pettis, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane Jenson, Detroit, Mich.
A. H. Sweetser, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Adelaide M. Sweetser, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Elizabeth Richey Dessez, New York City.
Miss Gretchen Dick, New York City.
Miss Edna Ostrander, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Vera E. Swan, Salamanca, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie Montgomery, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Margareta T. Wassall, Winterthur, Switz.
Alice E. Sanford, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. Grace Rube Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John W. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Miss Mary Belle Nicol, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Violet Rex Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
Frank W. Fisher, East Orange, N. J.
Leon R. Randolph, Sea Girt, N. J.
Mrs. Anna B. Davis, Washington, D. C.
Muriel Davis, Washington, D. C.
Mrs Margaret Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Fannie Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. M. Garland, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. D. L. S. Winstrom, Chicago, Ill.
Teresa Rose Morel, New York City.
Ellen Thorp, New York City.
Mrs. S. Colvin Watson, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura M. Bennett, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mary L. Reese, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Voda M. Ettlinger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. A. Ettlinger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gus Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ada B. Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy S. Hughes, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eunice L. Webster, Portland, Ore.
Beryl S. Ledgerwood, Portland, Ore.

Jones Takes British Amateur Title, Defeating Wethered 7-6

(Continued from Page 1)

ball and the hole was halved in 4s, leaving Jones 1 up.

Going to the fifth hole, both drives were straight down the middle, with Jones a few yards ahead. Jones made another bee line for the flag with his iron from 200 yards and was dead on the pin all the way, but eight yards short of the cup. Wethered's iron was hole high, 25 feet to the right of the flag. Each sent an approach putt to within a yard, and holed out in birdie 4s, leaving Jones still 1 up.

Driving for the sixth hole, Wethered sliced into the heather, but played a mashie shot 130 yards, which rolled to within 18 inches of the cup. Jones pitched his second short, putted dead from 50 feet, but conceded Wethered's birdie 3 and the hole, 3 to 4, and the match was all square.

Wethered again hooked his drive slightly for the seventh and on the way to his ball, stooped to pick up handfuls of fine sand from a bunker with which he rubbed his hands so he could better grip his club. He pitched well to the green, but his approach putt ran downhill, eight feet past the pin. Jones was dead with his, but Wethered holed out for a half in 4s leaving the match square.

Wethered's tee shot at the short eighth was well inside. He putted for a birdie from 10 feet, but missed. Jones took two putts from 10 yards and the hole was halved in 3s, and the match still was square.

Jones Goes 1 Up

On the ninth, Wethered once more hooked his drive but reached the green with his second. Jones was two yards short of the cup and the hole was halved in 4s. At the tenth there was nothing to choose between the two drives. Jones's runup was short and Wethered three-putted from 12 yards, Jones winning the hole, 4 to 5, making him 1 up.

Both Jones and Wethered plumped into the deep-blown sand in front of the eleventh green with their mashie tee shots. The balls were not more than a yard apart. Jones holed a downhill putt from five feet for a half in 3s, remaining 1 up.

In a sprinkle of rain, Jones drove to the twelfth green and Wethered was only a few yards behind him. The Briton's approach putt over the rolling surface took a long turn and wound up 15 feet off line. Jones's easy putt for a birdie 3 twisted out of the cup and the hole was halved in 4s. Jones still was 1 up. Another hooked drive for the thirteenth left Wethered far to the left but in a good lie and clear route to the green. He cut his second shot badly, however, while Jones's iron covered the flag all the way from 170 yards. Jones won the hole, 4 to 5 to become 2 up.

Wethered nearly drove out of bounds for the fourteenth and Jones trying to reach the distant green with a brassie, cut his shot. The Briton's brassie stopped on the brink of a bunker, but he mashied hole high, 15 yards from the cup. Jones pitched over a big hummock three yards from the cup. Wethered's putt lipped the hole and Jones holed out for a birdie 4 to Wethered's five and went 3 up.

Jones Outdrives

Jones outdrove Wethered by 50 yards at the fifteenth. Both were past the pin with their seconds, Jones six yards away and Wethered about double that distance. Wethered three-putted, missing a five-footer while Jones putted dead to hole out in 4 to Wethered's 5. Jones 4 up. Wethered sliced out of bounds, playing three from the tee for the sixteenth. He missed a 20-footer and conceded the hole to Jones, who was down in 4 and Wethered in 6. Jones went 5 up.

Wethered hooked his drive at the seventeenth, losing a cut-off over the sheds and leaving him 250 yards away from the road hole. Jones also mishit his tee shot, being only a few yards in front. Wethered played a great brassie to the green, hole high and only about five yards away. Jones's wood rolled into the "road bunker" which is cut into the green. With an effortless niblick he tossed the ball over the bunker ledge only to miss a putt from five feet, giving Wethered the hole 4 to 5.

Their drives to the eighteenth were level and both were on the green with their seconds. Wethered missed from about eight yards and Jones for six and halved the hole in 4s, leaving Jones 4 up. Their morning cards:

Jones, out	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	—35
Wethered, out	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	—35
Jones, in	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	—36—71
Wethered, in	5	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	—41—76

After luncheon the finalists went out for the afternoon, accompanied by a greatly increased gallery. Long before time for the play to be resumed the narrow streets of St. Andrews were crowded with people making for the links.

Wethered had the honor and the drives were almost level, with pitches left to the green. His ball was a little inside and his first putt laid Jones a dead stymie. The American tried to jump his opponent's ball with a niblick, but failed and the Englishman took the hole with a par 4 to 5 for Jones, leaving the American 3 up.

Jones hooked his drive at the twentieth across the seventeenth fairway as Wethered had done in the morning. Jones sent his second over the pin to the sloping bank of the green, but putted within two inches of the cup. Wethered, on in 2, took 3 putts, while Jones was down in 4 to regain his 4-hole lead.

The twenty-first was halved in 4s as the crowds broke the ropes and swarmed on the green. Jones maintained his advantage from the tee, and his iron 25 feet from the pin was 35 feet inside Wethered's ball. Each took two putts. The twenty-second was halved in 5s. Jones was short of the green with his second, while Wethered was over in 2. Wethered faced a quarter stymie when he putted from five feet for his 4, and took 5. Jones was 15 feet from the pin in 3 and took two putts from there.

The twenty-third was halved in birdie 4s. Each reached the green of the 530-yard hole in 2, Jones on a line with the cup and Wethered 60 feet to one side. Wethered dropped a six-footer for his 4 to halve.

Wethered won the twenty-fourth hole with a birdie 3 to a par 4 for Jones. Wethered ran up from 120 yards to within 50 feet of the cup and dropped the long putt squarely in the cup to the sound of loud cheers. Jones ran past the hole trying for the half.

Jones regained his lead of four at the twenty-fifth hole, where he was down in 4, and Wethered required 5. Jones outdrove his opponent nearly 100 yards, and although the Englishman made a fine iron shot, the American was inside, 50 feet from the pin. Jones putted to within three inches of the cup for his 4, while Wethered had to take three putts.

Jones won the twenty-sixth with a par 3 to 4 for Wethered, and the American went 5 up. Wethered's tee shot at the short hole found a bunker. Jones was on, 40 feet from the cup, and holed out in two putts, while Wethered had to blast on the green and then take two.

The twenty-seventh was halved in par 4s. Jones was bunkered from the tee, but came out inside his opponent's ball. Each reached the green in 2 and took two putts, Wethered's first from 65 feet and Jones' from 40 feet.

Jones won the twenty-eighth with a birdie 3 while Wethered was taking a par 4 and went 6 up. Jones almost drove the green at the 312-yard hole Jones chipped up and holed the putt while Wethered missed a long one.

The short twenty-ninth was halved in par 3s and Jones was 6 up with only seven left to play. Jones, just short of the green from the tee, approached to within a foot of the hole. Wethered, with a 30-foot putt for a 2, ran around back of the hole. Jones holed his and conceded the half.

The match ended at the thirtieth hole where Jones scored a par 4 while Wethered took 5. Jones was reaping the reward of his par golf for he had not been over par on a hole since the twenty-second and had scored two birdies in this stretch although one was only good for a half. This afternoon's cards:

Jones, out	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	—37
Wethered, out	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	—38
Jones, in	5	3	4						
Wethered, in	4	3	5						

In a thrilling All-American match May 30, Jones defeated George Voigt, 1 up, in a battle in which he was 2 down at the thirteenth hole, and had to stage a great rally to square the match and then go on to win at the home hole. Wethered won his way to the final with a victory over Hartley, 2 and 1.

In the quarterfinals in the morning, Voigt defeated the star artisan player, William Sutton, 5 and 4, while Jones disposed of young Eric Fiddian, 4 and 3.

In the lower half of the draw, Wethered eliminated Henry Howell, a Welsh merchant, and Hartley defeated Grant at the nineteenth hole.

British Commerce Better Than Painted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"We are suffering from the desire to depreciate ourselves. We call it modesty, but others call it something else," said Lord Melchett, the chemical and coal magnate, speaking at the dinner of the British and Latin-American Chamber of Commerce here recently. He declared that trade depression had been painted in colors that were much too dark.

"There is greater prosperity in the world today," Lord Melchett continued, "than has ever previously existed. Despite Philip Snowden's budget, we are really better off than we think, though none are so prosperous as they would like to be. That is the reason for a great deal of discontent."

Sir Ronald Macleay, the new British Ambassador to Argentina, said that the recent reports of Lord d'Abernon's mission had given rise to exaggerated anticipations as to the possibilities offered by South American markets. People might think there was going to be an immediate and considerable increase in British trade, but the realities must not be overlooked. The Argentine market, in particular, offered opportunities and scope for trade, but it also showed that, if Britain was to maintain its position and take advantage of those opportunities, its manufacturers and industrialists must be prepared to direct their efforts into new channels and more especially to improve their system of salesmanship.

GOVERNOR OPENS BRISBANE CITY HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Brisbane's new City Hall, one of the handsomest edifices in the Commonwealth, the foundation stone of which had been laid by the Prince of Wales some years ago, was recently opened by the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin, before a distinguished audience which filled the 2500 seats of the concert hall.

The City Hall, which cost about £1,000,000, is constructed almost entirely of Queensland material.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C GALE CO., Dept. 102. 15 Edinboro Street. Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Villa Riviera; new, largest, best; ocean front; exclusive single apartment; beautifully furnished; many distinctive special features. Lease $150. D. A. STILLER.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel. October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

DESIRABLE residence sites and acreages in CALIFORNIA: LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, PALOS VERDES, COMPTON, STRAWBERRY PARK, BALBOA, are offered at very attractive prices by owner. Olympia 1613.
F. FAULKNER, 2627 HYPERION AVE. EAST HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

VERMONT FARM AND SUMMER HOME
ABOUT 170 acres, furnished home, spring water, bath, stone fireplace, views, 1500 feet elevation, overlooking village 5 miles distant, near lake, two trout streams, two maple groves, maple sugar plant, marketable timber, fruit; excellent summer home and farm; price $10,000. Owner, H. CLAY LINDEMUTH, 543 Madison Avenue, York, Pa.

TO LET

HAMBURG
INDUSTRIEHAUS—"JENISCHHOF"
Modern rooms to let for manufacturing, warehousing or office purposes, every size, heating, electric power, electric pulleys for delivery by land and water; storing and discharging under-WALTER OSCAR SCHATZ, Hamburg-Hamm, Mittelstr. 117.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CALDWELL, N. J.—7-room house, beautifully situated in Caldwell Cedars; large piazza; ideal summer place commuting to Newark or New York. 71 Gould Place. Tel. 880 Montclair.

CHICAGO—For summer, charming kitchenette apartment, living room, 2 bedrooms, dinette; overlooking Lincoln Park, lake; $150 month; includes gas, light, refrigeration. N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Holton Arms Apartments, 405 W. Adams—Spacious 3 and 4-room apartments, elegantly furnished, real bedrooms, steam heat, Frigidaire, maid service; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church. WEst. 4872.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Elden—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP. 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY located furnished apartment, Fenway, Boston, one large room, hall, bath, kitchenette, $55 month. Tel. 9047 Aspinwall.

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4998.

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BOSTON—2-room furnished apartment in home surrounded by lawns and gardens; 30 minutes from Park St.; rent reasonable. Stadium 6526, or A-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR RENT, furnished, 5-room cottage on Penobscot Bay; $135 for the season. Write MRS. G. H. BARBOUR, Sargentville, Maine.

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OR FOR sale, 7-room year-round house, all improvements, Humarock Beach, 2½ miles from Christian Science church, Marshfield Hills, Mass.; can be seen at any time. Telephone Marshfield 103-21.

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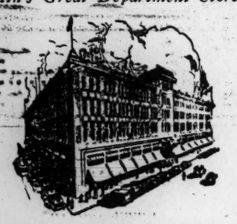

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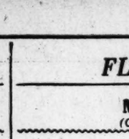

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FLORIDA

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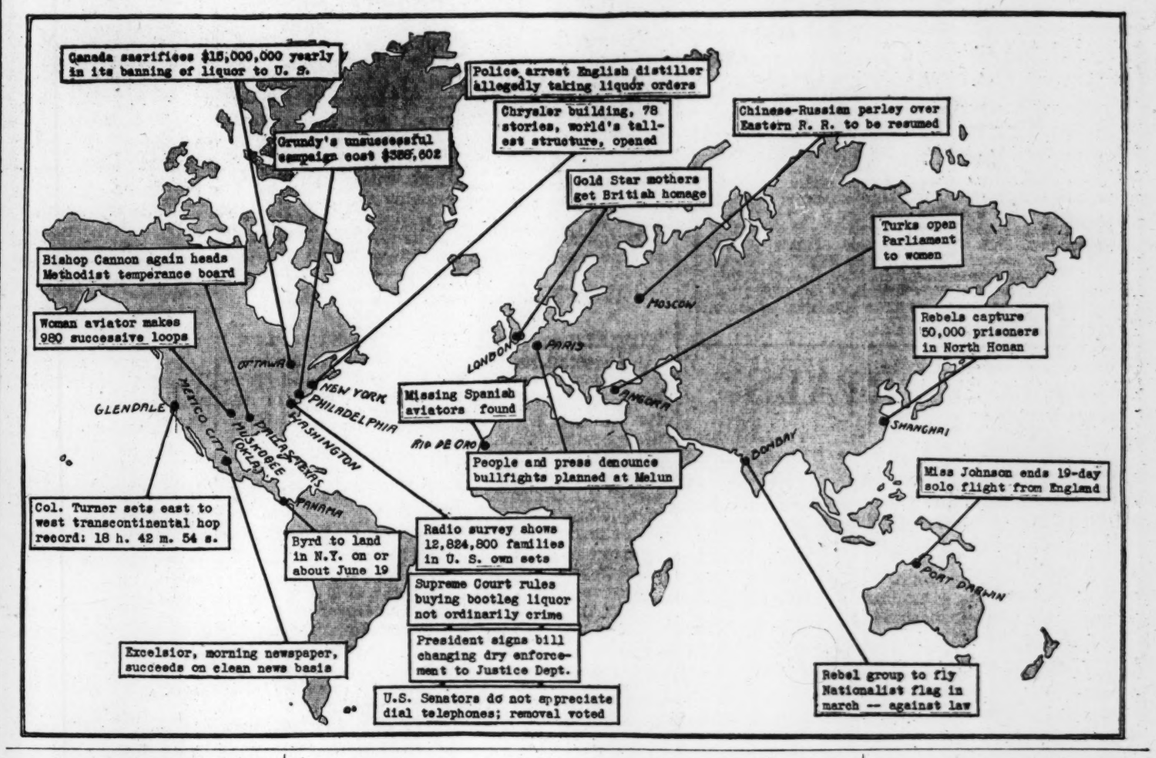
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada sacrifices $15,000,000 yearly in its banning of liquor to U. S.
Police arrest English distiller allegedly taking liquor orders
Chrysler building, 78 stories, world's tallest structure, opened
Chinese-Russian parley over Eastern R. R. to be resumed
Grundy's unsuccessful campaign cost $385,602
Gold Star mothers get British homage
Turks open Parliament to women
Bishop Cannon again heads Methodist temperance board
Women aviator makes 980 successive loops
Rebels capture 50,000 prisoners in North Honan
Missing Spanish aviators found
People and press denounce bullfights planned at Melun
Miss Johnson ends 19-day solo flight from England
Col. Turner sets east to west transcontinental hop record: 18 h. 42 m. 54 s.
Byrd to land in N.Y. on or about June 19
Radio survey shows 12,824,800 families in U. S. own sets
Supreme Court rules buying bootleg liquor not ordinarily crime
President signs bill changing dry enforcement to Justice Dept.
Excelsior, morning newspaper, succeeds on clean news basis
U.S. Senators do not appreciate dial telephones; removal voted
Rebel group to fly Nationalist flag in march — against law
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
SIMONIA
SHANGHAI
BOMBAY
PORT DARWIN
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
GLENDALE
MEXICO CITY
PANAMA
RIO DE ORO

One Minute Biographies

Who: WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American engineer and chief builder of Brooklyn Bridge. Though a Pennsylvanian born, he was graduated from a polytechnic institute at Troy, N. Y., then promptly followed the profession which was also his father's. The two Roeblings had not long completed the building of the Alleghany suspension bridge, however, when the Civil War broke out and the son lost no time in enlisting as a private in the New York artillery. He saw long and distinguished service, during the greater part of the war being employed on staff duty with the rank of major. He was with Generals Hooker and Stone, McDowell, Patterson and Pope, which meant that he went through many a fierce battle, such as the second Bull Run, Antietam and Chancellorsville; he experienced the Wilderness campaign. Often he was called upon to build suspension bridges for the transportation of troops, and he was known for the balloon ascensions which he made each morning for the purpose of reconnoitering. But the war came to an end, Colonel Roebling resigned his commission and went back to his peace-time bridge building.

During a year spent in Europe, he was working on plans for the East River, or Brooklyn Bridge, which project had originally been his father's. From February of 1869, he lived on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in order to be close to the scene of operations; there, with an intense fervor, he devoted himself to the supervision of the building work. At almost any hour of the day or night, he might have been found under water, watching the process of the sinking of the great caissons. There were periods during which he was incapacitated, directing from his house the intricate tasks of the laborers. Mrs. Roebling, it is said, would often follow the building activities from her window by means of a telescope, describing to her husband what went forward. The magnitude of the task brought forward problems unprecedented; in many cases Colonel Roebling altered the designs and plans of his father, as in the enlargement of the anchor plates and in the making of the giant cables in 19 strands, instead of the regulation seven strands which had hitherto sufficed. With relation to many of these problems, there were experiments and failures, but always successes in the end.

The East River Suspension Bridge, more popularly known as the Brooklyn Bridge, was opened in May, 1883, with elaborate ceremonies. At that time it was the longest suspension bridge in the world, its total length being 5989 feet. All honors justly belong to Colonel Roebling because of his unswerving devotion to an indescribably difficult task, his intelligent supervision of the final triumph. Colonel Roebling was a man of versatility: a classical scholar, a musician, a linguist and a minerologist, as well as one of America's greatest engineers.

Brevities

Montreal Star: A film of the moon has just been made.—So the man in the moon is now a star.

Pathfinder: Postmaster-General Brown urges an increase in postage rates on "first-class matter." If by "first-class matter" he means to include poems sent to editors, this item alone ought to be enough to wipe out the postal deficit.

A Quotation for Today

BE NOT diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.—EPICTETUS.

The Mail Bag

West Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I live on a farm with lots of chickens and dogs. It isn't very big, but we find room enough to raise over 1000 chickens and about 10 dogs besides myself. There was a dog show a while ago, in which I won second and third prizes. My mistress's father took his favorite dog, Arno, and he won third prize.

I know quite a few tricks, one of them being jumping. I can jump over things, if they are not much higher than I am when I stand on two legs. You see, I am only 6 months old. I have often seen my mistress read the Monitor, but I have been rather jealous of it because, when it came, she always read it and paid no attention to me. I have learned to like it now because one day when my mistress was reading the Monitor, I noticed a picture of Snubs. Then as she turned a page or two I saw a picture of Waddles. My mistress read both of them to me and I liked them so much. Now, whenever my mistress, Betty, gets the Monitor, she always reads Snubs and Waddles to me and sometimes stories.

My mistress would like to hear from any girls about 11 years old, and I should be delighted to have any animal write to me, especially dogs interested in aviation.

Lucky VanD.

Lexington, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have read it for a long time but have never written. I love the Monitor and its many interesting things. I like boarding school stories. The Monitor is a very great help in school work and also in recreation.

We live in the ever interesting town, Lexington. There are many places of historic interest here. Since Lexington was the place where the American Revolution began, we all feel an interest in it.

I want to extend an invitation to all the readers of the Monitor. The invitation is to visit the Bay State sometime this year as it is giving a birthday party, this being the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Massachusetts.

Please send the enclosed letters. Thank you for putting my name in and for forwarding the first letter to me. I now have three dear correspondents, and certainly am thankful for the Monitor.

I am a Girl Scout and would enjoy telling any other Girl Scout or Guide about our meetings. Recently our troop went on a treasure hunt—that is a trail is laid with a treasure at the end. I helped to lay the trail and we put a chocolate doll at the end. We picnicked at the "Paint Mine" about a mile up the street from my house. It is called that because the red-colored rock found there was used for paint. It is a lovely place with a green plateau in front of the mine, a quiet brook running beside it. We had a fire about 12 o'clock and after dinner followed the brook quite a distance. It was so pretty; we saw some skunk cabbage blossoms and cowslip blossoms. There were also quite a few buds on the trees. We certainly had a good time.

I should like to correspond with any girl near my age (13). My hobbies are horseback riding and stamp collecting. My favorite sports are tennis, swimming, skating. With love to all Mail Bag readers and you, dear Editor. Elizabeth K.

Calgary, Canada

Dear Editor:

I was ever so glad to see a letter from Alaska for I have wanted a correspondent from that country for many years. My correspondents have helped me a great deal in my school work at normal school. Next year, I shall be teaching and I'm going to try to start a correspondence club I think it would be very educational for the children. I think one of my correspondents is coming to stay awhile with me this summer and I am surely looking forward to having her.

Thank you for all of my Mail Bag friends. Vera C.

[The club would be a good idea, Vera. —Ed.]

Smith Center, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

We have been taking the Monitor for some time and I enjoy reading it very much, but I enjoy the Mail Bag most because in this way I learn many things about my foreign friends, their ways and customs, and about their wonderful countries.

The town of Smith Center is not a large place. The population is about 1500 or a little more. The main industry is farming, mostly raising corn and wheat. Smith Center is the county seat of Smith County.

We have a very beautiful court house. It is four stories high and made of huge cement blocks. This building stands on a big grassy yard about a block square. Inside the building on one of the walls is a neat bronze tablet on which is engraved all the names of the soldiers and nurses Smith County sent to the World War.

I hope I can sometimes have visitors here who read the Monitor. I would be very glad to show them around and we could have a good time.

I shall soon be 14 years old, and would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world as I want to become a friend to someone through letetrs. Helen O.

Bucyrus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

We have a mother cat, which we call "Trixie" and two little kittens about four weeks old. One is yellow and the other is black with stripes. We also have another yellow one about a year old that we call "Felix." He likes to be petted very much and at night when I read or study he will come and lie on my lap.

I read the Monitor very often and it helps me very much with my school work. I like the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, especially, because my hobby is reading stories and interesting books.

I go to Sunday School every Sunday. We have gone to the Christian Science Church for six years and I have missed but three Sundays in that time. I like to go to Sunday School, and I like my class, teacher and classmates very much.

I should like to correspond with any girl of my age (14) and I promise to answer her letter. Anna G.

Girls

Alice C. (13), Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.
Ruth E. (13), Issaquah, Wash.
Marjory B. (14), Carnation, Wash.
Emolyn G. (15), Fall City, Wash.

Boys

Roy S. (13), Fall City, Wash.
Carlymer S. (13), Fall City, Wash.
Frank W. (15), Fall City, Wash.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tommy and Jack

Peru, Neb.

FARMER DAN was glad to have the little black puppy, Jack, for a gift, for Jack's mother was known to be the best sheep dog in all the country around. On the first day in his new home the puppy played about contentedly until bedtime came. His basket was warm but he missed his mother and the nest full of puppies at home.

Several times during the night the farmer arose to warm milk for him and to see that he was snugly covered, but still his whimpering was heard. Toward morning he grew quiet and daylight showed the reason. Old Tommy, the big house cat, was found curled in Jack's basket with the puppy cuddled close.

Thereafter there was no homesick whining, for Tommy had adopted the coal-black baby. He bore patiently with the little dog's gambols during the day and each night found them snuggled together, warm and content.

A Word a Day

Metaphor

This word may be defined as "a figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them." Webster gives a useful hint when he says that "a metaphor may be regarded as a compressed simile"; that is, the simile involves an expressed comparison, while the metaphor leaves out unnecessary words and implies it. In comparing a brow to marble, for instance, the simile (generally employing "like" or "as") would be, "a brow white like marble"; the metaphor would be, "a marble brow." In likening a ship to a plow, the simile would be, "the ship went through the waves like a plow"; the metaphor would be, "the ship plowed the waves."

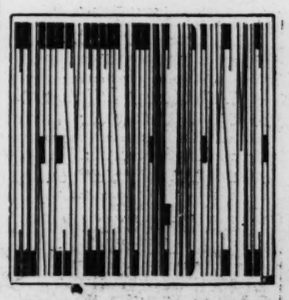
Metaphor comes to us from the Greek μεταφορά (metaphora), "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another," compounded of μετά (meta), signifying "change," and φέρειν (pherein), "to bear."

Met'-a-phor is accented on the first syllable; sound *e* as in get, *a* as in sofa, *o* as in connect.

"Writing is enriched by a wise use of metaphors."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Can You Read This?



Hold this puzzle up horizontally to the level of your eyes, close one eye, and see what you can read.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Letter "T" Puzzle:

Tank, tadpole, telephone, tabourette, tile, tree, thermometer, tiger, Thursday, twelve, twig, ticket, tag, thread, thimble, tulips, table, transom.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Stand Porter

NEVER, perhaps, has there been a time when it was more necessary than now for the supporters of good government and the defenders of the American home to stand porter over their thinking. For the forces of evil were never so clamorous, so exultant in what they profess to believe their increasing strength. In their service they have enlisted every form of publicity, and in their propaganda they do violence to many canons of truth. Like Burke's "pitiful insects," they make the land resound with their "importunate clink," and, like the gadfly, they can irritate and intimidate far beyond their actual power for serious evil.

Today the political power of the proponents of liquor lags far behind their pretensions. They possess a certain strategic advantage in being massed in the great cities and thus being enabled to exert so great an influence over the metropolitan press as to make it almost universally wet. It therefore becomes imperative that citizens who would judge intelligently in this strenuous debate should keep constantly in mind the fact that many newspapers and periodicals are systematically garbling the evidence and misrepresenting its significance.

When a Boston newspaper, for example, is found blazoning its first page with portraits of a group of recognized "dry" Senators under misleading headlines that give the unwary the impression that these statesmen have gone over to the enemy, it is time for friends of good government to be on their guard. Because they expressed a willingness to let the people vote on repeal or retention of prohibition, these senators are declared ready to "favor repeal if their states vote wet." This and similar misrepresentations in other papers are made in the face of the senators' own statements that their views have not undergone any change. Indeed, several of them flatly stated that they would work for the dry cause even if their states went wet.

Let it be kept clearly in mind, when newspaper information is concerned, that every seeming reverse to prohibition, every criticism of it by one in authority is news and therefore gets publicity. If a million people in a city sleep placidly through the night there is nothing in the fact to arouse journalistic zeal. But let just one of the households be broken into and its people murdered and the fact will be signalized, in blackest type, on all the first pages. What if the vast majority of Americans accept in good faith the prohibition law, which they so laboriously brought to the point of enactment? That is no more exciting than the fact that the vast majority of Americans refrain from burglary or murder. But let one man or woman of political or social standing proclaim opposition and advise violation of the law and a new hero appears in the newspaper columns.

Veteran prohibitionists will not be misled by these conditions. But there are uncounted millions of American citizens who are not, in the partisan sense, prohibitionists, who are neither confirmed drys nor aggressive wets, but who are desirous of supporting that policy which will most contribute to the general public welfare. It is to this element, which may well hold the balance of power, that the foes of prohibition are now so passionately addressing themselves. It is this element, at once patriotic and powerful, which must be ever on its guard lest its thought be warped and its action misdirected by those who are striving, either consciously or unwittingly, to reëstablish the liquor trade in power.

For that would be the inevitable end of the wet agitation should it be crowned with success. Steadily it has progressed in audacity from mild pleas for the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the legalization of light wines and beer, until today the demand is for absolute repeal without deigning to designate anything more than discarded methods of legislation as an alternative. True, the "wets" do disavow any purpose to resurrect the saloon, but they offer no explanation of their plan for selling liquor without saloons. Such a plan would be as futile as was every endeavor to control the saloon when it was in power; as impracticable as was the endeavor to maintain states dry under local option adjacent to states wet under license.

"Right is right, since God is God; and right the day must win." The time has not come when the people of the United States can be diverted from a righteous cause by the clamor of those who serve a depraved appetite in alliance with a hunger for corrupt profits. The American prohibitionist, instead of being panicked by newspaper falsities, should say with the prophet Elisha, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

Drawing Interest on Books

WHEN writers on economic subjects find time hanging heavily on their hands they might well turn their attention to the problem of making home libraries more serviceable. All too many bookshelves today are decorated with uncut gems of literature, books which undoubtedly give an air of culture and aristocratic leanings because of their sumptuous bindings, but which seldom leave their serried ranks to give delight to an avid reader. Many books constitute an economic waste, whereas they might be put back into circulation for the profit of the many.

To share a book one has read with someone else and thus multiply its usefulness is better than to consign it to a cramping shelf where its pages are permitted to yellow with the years. The man who recently packed up an assortment of books no longer interesting to him for the benefit of a neighborhood settlement did a fine service, but if the casual reader does not care for such an ambitious clearing of his library shelves, he might try exchanging a book with a friend, and thus double the pleasure-giving qualities of both volumes. A hidden and neglected masterpiece pays no dividends on the investment. Hoarding books is the pursuit of the literary miser.

Why Not Passports for Movies?

WHEN an American citizen wishes to travel abroad, he must fill out a detailed application, which is carefully scrutinized by the State Department, before the permission of his Government is granted. If an American investor desires to send his funds abroad, he is asked to submit to the State Department a complete description of the investment contemplated, and to await the approval of the department before completing the transaction.

Public approval supports both these procedures. It is possible for either a traveler or a foreign loan to involve the Government, which is expected to protect both, in trouble. It is manifestly unfair, therefore, to look to the Government for support for citizens or investments which are not of a nature that the public interest indorses.

But when an American-made motion picture starts to travel abroad there is absolutely no official check upon it. It may portray life in the countries to which it is going in such fashion as to arouse deep resentment. Or it may give a badly distorted interpretation of life in the United States. Either way, it is capable of inflicting grave damage to the good relations existing between the American people and other nations. But the Government has, as yet, no way of safeguarding American interests in this regard.

Why should this be? Why should the people of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australasia be allowed to think that America is a land of jazz maniacs, gunmen, spendthrifts, faithless public officers and similar unsavory characters which make up the cast of so many films? Or why should they be allowed to think that Americans consider the people of other countries as fit only to supply the villainy or the comic relief which is needed properly to set off their own virtues?

For several years now one foreign country after another has been acting to discourage the importation of American-made movies. In many cases, commercial reasons have lain behind these attempts to control this sort of trade. But this has not always been true. Turkey, for example, has no motion picture industry of its own to protect, yet Turkey is reported to be on the verge of taking drastic measures against the showing of American pictures. It does this, according to announcements in the Turkish press, to protect the morals of Turkish youth.

On several occasions the State Department, acting through its diplomatists, has intervened in behalf of American film interests when foreign governments have threatened restrictions of a profit-cutting nature. If the Government is to be expected to intervene in this fashion, should it not have the prior right to pass on the fitness for export of the films which it is supposed to protect? Some sort of check-up on films intended for export should be established at once, so that this prolific source of international misunderstanding may be brought under responsible control. These envoys extraordinary should have credentials.

The British Bargeman's Children

PROBABLY no class of persons in Britain has been wont to pay less attention to politicians, or to receive less attention in return, than the small nomadic population whose lives are spent on canal barges. Even during the general strike they pursued the even tenor of their ways as if nothing unusual were happening in the social world. But recently it has been discovered that these persons are eluding the elementary education act.

For a century and a half the vocation of the barge has been handed on from father to son, life on board these boats appearing to be of an almost patriarchal character, and each member of the family attending to a specified task.

However, a large proportion of them never go to the state elementary schools, and get only so much education as they can receive in schools run by voluntary effort in barge centers. In the bill which has been before Parliament the promoters have attempted to forbid children of school age to live on barges, and to compel their parents to provide for their residence in the place where the barge was registered—a place which may be far distant from the varying locations of their floating home.

Two conflicting theories have thus emerged. One is that no child should fail to receive the elementary education prescribed by the state. The other is that no one has the right so to apply the education act as to split up families, compel parents to maintain two establishments, and to cut right across the economic lives of law-abiding citizens. The prevailing opinion seems to be that, though it is desirable that the children should not miss their schooling, the education authorities should find a means of providing it without destroying the basis of the bargeman's family life.

Coal Again—and Labor

ANNOUNCEMENT by the Consolidation Coal Company that "cutthroat competition" has forced it to make a drastic cut in wages in its Fairmont (W. Va.) properties, and to abandon, temporarily, a constructive program to right the industry, calls attention again to the plight of an unhappy industry and the necessity for united action to stop its trend toward chaos and disintegration.

The Consolidation Company is one of the largest producers of soft coal in the world, although in this disjointed industry its volume has never been more than about 3 per cent of the American output. Among the many ills of the industry, filling volumes in the dozen or so official investigations made within less than a decade and a half, the one which stands out foremost as cause, symptom and indication of remedy is excess of mine capacity. The resulting surplus of miners amounts, according to various estimates, to as many as 150,000.

In 1928, the Consolidation Company attempted to lead the industry out of this morass by a bold move. It announced:

> The Consolidation Coal Company believes that no present useful purpose nor any contribution to future stability is to be gained by further cutting wages below a sound economic level. Whatever may be the temporary relation of labor costs to selling prices, it holds that the primary object of both mine labor and mine management must be the most regular work-time possible under a proper wage base. . . . To that end, it is closing for an indefinite period some of the least efficient mines, and consequently must dispense with the services of a considerable number of valued and loyal employees.
>
> The retention of the most economic mines, with the present elimination of the least efficient, adopted voluntarily as a general program, seems to offer the speediest and most effective relief for all.

In the announcement made at the end of last week, George J. Anderson, president of the company, publicly admits the inability of even his large company to maintain individual policies in a disorganized trade. He stated in part:

> The Consolidation Coal Company still believes in a constructive program of wage and market policies. . . . We have seen much of our Fairmont-Pittsburgh competition sinking to lower standards of living for labor and to lower standards of business for capital. . . . After two years' struggle against these increasing odds, the company is forced to recognize that a real program cannot succeed until constructive forces in both the Fairmont and the Pittsburgh districts gain the upper hand. In yielding to the inexorable logic of facts, the Consolidation Coal Company does not yield its convictions. As it has twice been the last to follow into this dreary path, so it will cheerfully be among the first to abandon it.

The moral which may be drawn from this admission by possibly the most powerful bituminous coal company in the world, that some kind of a stabilizing agency is necessary for the industry as a whole, will vary according to one's views. A trade unionist may declare that the chaos in the industry is due chiefly to the fact that certain of the larger companies have weakened the union as a constructive force for the maintenance of national wage and labor standards. He may point to the conditions in the anthracite branch of the industry, where the union dominates, to the amalgamated clothing workers, to certain of the railroad unions, and to other trades in which unionism has achieved either complete or a fair degree of national uniformity of wage levels. But other students of the problem may see a larger lesson—that whatever the solution of its labor problems, the coal industry cannot be allowed to remain a mass of uncoördinated private scramblers. Either it must reorganize itself or the Federal Government must step in.

Harnessing the Sun

NO WAVING manes, no flashing hoofs mark the passage of the wild herd of solar steeds that thunders across the face of the earth. Noiseless is their stampede, yet unending. From dawn to dusk they race around the world—billions upon billions of them—the unbridled horsepower of the sun.

And as the herd passes, there is left upon the earth the imprint of its energy. In the form of coal, of petroleum, of wood and of water power, men utilize a small part of the great power of the sun. Men have even saddled a straggler or two among the solar horses, but the herd itself has scorned the harness of terrestrial chariots.

Of what material can the bonds be made which will link this solar horsepower to the world's tasks? Men have asked the question for centuries. Now a new answer is being offered which may hold the key to direct transmutation of the sun's rays into electricity. Pursuing experiments at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Silicate Investigation, Dr. B. Lange has developed a new type of photo-electric cell. Its element consists of two layers of copper, separated by a minute layer of copper oxide. When light falls on one of the thin pieces of copper, electrons are driven off, through the copper oxide, to the other piece of copper. This sets up an electrical current which Dr. Lange has used to actuate very small electrical devices.

Previous efforts to utilize the sun's power have been based on converting the light into heat. In the majority of these systems, mirrors or lenses are employed, focusing the rays upon a boiler which generates energy in the form of steam. Recently in Tunis, the colonial authorities offered a prize for a device to use solar energy to distill sea water and irrigate the desert areas which border on the Mediterranean. The plan was not successful because the most efficient sun engine was so large that an acre of apparatus was required to irrigate an acre of land.

Yet Dr. C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, a leading figure on solar research in the United States, is convinced that the time will come when the energy of the sun will propel motorcars, light cities, heat homes and cook meals. In fact, he has a "solar stove" in operation at his home with which the family's cooking was done for an entire summer. The sun still remains the earth's greatest potential source of power. The limited experiments of this decade are an important step to its ultimate utilization.

Editorial Notes

This report was published in May, 1910:

> DOVER—For the second time within a year the English Channel was crossed yesterday by an aeroplane. Count Jacques de Lesseps, a grandson of the late Ferdinand de Lesseps, the noted French engineer, driving a monoplane of the same model as that with which Louis Bleriot first conquered the strait last July, duplicated his countryman's feat, starting at Calais. The crossing took fifty minutes.

And this in May, 1930:

> GLENDALE, Calif.—Capt. Roscoe Turner landed here at 7:46:34 p. m. (P.S. T.) tonight, establishing a new record for transcontinental East-to-West flight. Captain Turner's total elapsed time was eighteen hours, forty-three minutes and thirty-four seconds.

What will it be in May, 1950?

Although Joseph Conry, Boston's traffic commissioner, has decreed that the truck has the right of way over the passenger automobile, this fact should not prevent Mr. Truck and Mr. Automobile consulting Mr. Commonsense, who is always somewhere about, before proceeding in any questionable situation.

If wet organizations are justified in lobbying for the cause of liquor, why is it wrong for church authorities to lobby for the cause of temperance?

Viking, Remember Well Those Laws!

"NJAL, Njal! Awake!" Gunnar of Lithend, peerless in all Iceland for goodness of heart, strength, and skill in manly arts, blotted the slanting red rays of the early northern sun from the door of Njal's booth on the banks of the Axewater River as he entered to arouse his friend.

"Awake! The Westfirthers have arisen with the sun, and already are swarming along the Great Rift to the Hill of Laws."

After fully awakening Njal, Gunnar strode to the edge of the Great Rift, a ragged cliff dropping sheer to a tilted plain of lava that stretched four miles across to the Raven's Rift, dimly bounding the plain on the east. Gunnar peered through the mists toward the Hill of Laws, lying midway in the plain to his left. Then his eyes swept to the right across the crevassed lava field to Thingvalla Lake, densely overhung with smoky vapors that swirled in gold and crimson waves under the sun's rays.

Gunnar paced along the Great Rift. Figures of Vikings loomed up through the spirals of mist that swayed in the early breeze. They strode firmly to the narrow path which alone gave access to the Thingvalla, or Parliament Plain, and disappeared over the edge of the Great Rift. Below and to the left a rising hum of voices told where Iceland's chieftains were gathering at the Hill of Laws in the annual Althing, or Parliament, as they had been doing for thirty-five years since Grim Goatshoe in 930 decided upon this lava plain as the Thingvalla. Gunnar mused a moment upon the Parliament's history, and returned to Njal's booth.

"Njal!"

The flap of Njal's booth parted, and his winged helmet and harnessed shoulders burst into the open.

From the line of booths along the Great Rift, chieftains fell into line to file singly down to the lava plain. Above the hum of voices below, one suddenly made itself heard in a sonorous drone that silenced all others and echoed faintly from the distant Hill of Laws.

* * *

"Skapti has already started proclaiming the laws," Gunnar whispered over Njal's shoulder. "Quicken your pace."

The tilted lava plain opened here and there in great fissures. The Vikings skirted or leaped over them, bearing away to the east toward the Raven's Rift. Then they turned north and headed straight for the Hill of Laws. The voice of Skapti droned on, becoming ever more distinct. As the sun rose higher, the mists began to lift, and the Hill of Laws came clearly into view. It was an island of lava, cut off from the surrounding plain by fissures nineteen fathoms deep and filled with water to the depth of fifteen fathoms. At their narrowest point, these crevasses were sixteen feet wide. Access to the island could only be had by a narrow jointure with the plain at which three Vikings could hold guard against a host.

Skapti's words became distinguishable as Gunnar and Njal crossed to the island. His voice came crisply through the biting air. He felt the full dignity of his position, for to him, in the absence of written law, fell the duty of committing to memory and proclaiming once each year the legal enactments determined by Parliament. His memory was the only law library in Iceland.

"Know all Iceland that our Parliament has decreed three ways of redress," Skapti was saying as Gunnar and Njal joined the crowd that was listening intently to the Speaker of the Laws.

"First, the accuser and accused may settle their cause privately, with recompense to the injured. Secondly, our Parliament will not interfere with private feud. Thirdly, our Court of Laws sits for two weeks in June of each year for the redress of grievances. Be it known that notice of any complaint to be submitted to the Court must be proclaimed from the Hill of Laws not later than the fifth day of the first week of the Parliament. Not more than nine days after such notice, the Court will render a settlement."

Skapti ceased speaking. The chieftains broke out into hearty talk as they moved over to the sitting place of the Court of Laws, and stood outside the rectangular inclosure formed by cords looped between stakes set in the lava.

Njal, famed as a lawyer and far-sighted man, moved forward with Gunnar to a position directly in front of the Court.

* * *

"Men of Iceland, Vikings weighty in counsel have asked me to give for your wise deliberation reasons that we should change our Parliament to provide local courts. We all know how Ingolf fled to this island, our own well-loved Iceland, to escape the despotism of Harold Fairhair, that king of the Northmen who took unto himself all the power of government. Ingolf and the thousands of Vikings who followed him hither and to the many islands of the northern seas, were opposed to a too centralized government. We would do well to heed the lessons of the last thirty-five years under our own centralized Parliament.

"Ulfijot, when he visited Norway to consult Thorleif the Wise, brought back to us our Code and our Parliament. But the time has come for needed changes. You know the present dissatisfaction with our lack of local courts. Our Parliament is lawmaker, executive, and judge all rolled into one. The Vikings I represent propose that the deliberative and executive work be separated from the judicial, and that four local courts be set up in the four quarters of our island."

"Well spoken!" shouted the Vikings.

"Thorbrekka of Westfirther would speak," boomed a heavy bass from the rear of the crowd. A huge blond mustached and bearded Viking shouldered his way to the cord inclosure.

"Well has Njal spoken! Our Thing in Westfirther favors local courts. We would only add that each quarter of Iceland be divided into three judicial districts. Our reasons are that Iceland is too large for one court meeting two weeks each year, and that justice should be brought closer to the life of the people."

* * *

Skapti advanced to the center of the inclosure.

"Are there any opposed to local courts?" he asked.

"No!" came thundering as from one throat.

"In accordance with our laws, the Althing will render decision on the ninth day," said Skapti. "You have expressed your will."

Njal and Gunnar joined in the general rejoicing over the first major reform in the Icelandic Parliament. Many changes have followed that first extension of the judicial machinery, until the Parliament of Iceland in 1930, 1000 years after its founding, bears only slight resemblances to that Althing which met in the open air on the Hill of Laws. But its animating devotion to free modes of government for a free people, has sustained similar movements through the centuries. It is believed to be the world's oldest continuous representative body or parliament. When it first met on the Thingvalla in 930 the saga tellers had not yet begun to sing of Leif Ericson; and Christianity, with the Roman alphabet, was not to come to Iceland for another seventy years. Cloaked in mists, the Hill of Laws on its plain of lava, as chosen by Grim Goatshoe for its site midway between Broadshield Mountain and Thingvalla Lake, looms with its own unique charm in the history of parliaments.

R. H. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

A TALL, blond man, walking smartly along the Boulevard, turned in at a cinema and took his place in the line which stood waiting in front of the ticket window. Patiently he waited his turn as the queue moved slowly forward. He might have been some time in getting his ticket had not an attendant stepped forward, saluted smartly, and invited him to enter the theater without booking. "Ah! you recognized me?" asked the tall, blond man. "You decorated me at the front, sire," replied the attendant, as he led the way into the darkened auditorium. The manager appeared and ushered the tall, blond man to a choice seat. He appeared to enjoy the pictures immensely. The heartiness of his laughter while a comedy was being shown almost caused him to lose his pince-nez on three distinct occasions. He stayed throughout the performance. During the intermission, he was recognized, and saluted with cheers by the audience. "I should have preferred to remain incognito," he remarked afterward. "I'm very fond of the movies." It was Albert I, King of the Belgians.

King Albert at the Movies

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The visit of the Danish Crown Prince to Paris will probably not be characterized by such delightfully informal surprises, since he comes on an official mission, while the Belgian King was only on one of those quiet little expeditions which he and the Queen are so fond of making to Paris, to do a little shopping. The Crown Prince of Denmark will lay the first stone of the Danish House at the University City, where students from his country will live in close proximity to similar colonies of many different nationalities. He will also open an exposition at the Bibliothèque Nationale in honor of his illustrious fellow countryman, Hans Christian Andersen. His coming will please Parisians, for does it not in a way express Denmark's pleasure at having being permitted to hear the band of the Republican Guard, which recently played in Copenhagen?

Prince to Lay First Stone

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Another visit, which, however, lacked the glamour of royalty, was that of three Americans from New Rochelle, New York, to the historic French Port of La Rochelle. New Rochelle was, of course, founded by Protestant refugees from La Rochelle, who fled from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1688.

New Rochelle to La Rochelle

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The Touring Club of France has instituted a cooking contest, a competition of "la bonne cuisine française." Each year, a different group of departments will be asked to show what they can do in the way of preparing good luncheons and dinners. The results should be magnificent. This year all hotels and restaurants in the departments of Ain, Isère and Rhône are eligible to compete. Those which enter the competition are required to supply to their clients at least once a day, at a specified hour, a meal at a fixed price which will include at least one specialty of the locality in which the hotel or restaurant is located. The factors to be considered by the judges are: the quality of the foodstuffs, their preparation, their presentation, the service, and the degree of neatness and cleanliness maintained. The contest will continue from July 1 to September 15.

Touring Club's Cooking Contest

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Since the departments just mentioned are not maritime, the result will probably not be an increased consumption of fish in France. The State Railways intend to see to that. They have prepared a "fish train" which is not a train to carry fishermen to places where fish are supposed to be, but a train to bring fish to Paris and other inland towns and cities. Sample shipments of codfish will be distributed to schoolchildren at Paris stations, and the train will also visit Versailles, Chartres, Saumur, Parthenay, Poitiers, Niort, Saintes, Angoulême, Bordeaux, Le Mans, and Rouen. In addition to carrying a load of fish, the train will be fitted up in the form of an exhibition bearing on all aspects of the industry. It will include a refrigerating plant, cooking appliances, and a library of books about fish and fishing.

New Fish Train Prepared

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Leeks, of course, are very good to eat. It so happened that the Paris markets abounded in them when the Welsh football team came over to play—and win—its match with France. The leek is the emblem of Wales. Hence, spectators at the match were not surprised to see a supporter of the visiting side climb one of the goal posts and fasten there a leek, to flutter encouragingly in the wind. Had he been to the Halles (Central Markets) that morning? If so, he had his pick of leeks. From the Rue de Rivoli, along the Rue des Halles, and round to the church of Saint-Eustache, they were everywhere in great abundance. Long live leeks!

Leeks, Leeks, and More Leeks

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And speaking of gardens—for leeks grow in gardens, n'est-ce pas?—Beauvais is going in for roses. Beauvais is about fifty miles north of Paris, and is famous for its rugs and tapestries. The National Tapestry Factory, only branch of the famous Gobelins establishment at Paris, is situated there. But not content with weaving flowery patterns in draperies and carpets, the town is going in for roseries, which are expected to rival in richness and variety of color the famous products of Beauvais looms. One of them is in the grounds of the National Factory, the other lies within the precincts of the Museum of the Department of the Oise. Oh, to be in Beauvais now the roses are in bloom!

Beauvais Turns to Roses